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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ANNA.

'The morning broke bright in the east,
'And glitter'd the proud car of day;
'But ah! ere his beams in the west
'Were faded like dew-drops away,
'A young huntsman attired in blue
'Sojourned at our cottage to rest—
'His hair was of shadowy hue,
'And darkly it fell on his breast.

'His eye seem'd bestudded with flame,
'His form and his face they were fair;
'But idle attention would claim
'Devoid of that one nameless air,
'Which sweeten'd each word with a grace,
'And mellow'd both action and mien,
'Which brighten'd the charms of a face,
'I ever must mourn having seen.

'He sat by my side on the hill—
'He spake with a flattering tongue—
'My heart, tho' I bid it be still,
'Flutter'd fondly, for I was yet young:
'He told me he scarce could depart,
'That a flame he ne'er could remove,
'Was beaming around his fond heart;
'He call'd it (what mockery) love!

'I listen'd, and then I believed—
'The youth had a flattering tongue—
'Was faithless, and I am deceived;
'But forgive me, for ah! I was young—
'The twilight was seen at its close,
'Dying all with the splendour of gold;
'It sunk—but again it arose—
'The hunter I ne'er did behold.

'Ye credulous damsels, beware—
'I once was both blooming and gay;
'My heart was entrapp'd in the snare
'Of deception—then left to decay.
'Alas! I am now very pale—
'My sorrows will shortly depart
'On the breath of eternity's gale,
'Which alone can revive my sad heart.'

Thus sang the lone victim of love,
Sweet Anna—then with a deep sigh,
Her spirit was wafted above
Beyond the bright stars of the sky.

VERGENNES.

MARY'S GRAVE.

When ev'ning's shade obscures the landscape green,
And yon aged trees with gentle zephyrs wave,
My grief-worn soul, obedient to the scene,
In ceaseless woe, would mourn at Mary's grave.

Her heart was spotless, and her form divine,
To earth a gentler spirit Heav'n ne'er gave—
I thought, alas! that solid joy was mine;
But joy is buried now in Mary's grave.

We lov'd—our ev'ry wish and thought was one—
But love could not from death his victim save,
And now all love and joy with her are gone;
For love and joy now sleep in Mary's grave.

At this calm hour, with Mary by my side,
What ecstacy the ev'ning ramble gave!
How changed, alas, the scene!—man, what's thy pride!
I wander now alone, to Mary's grave.

The moon that rose to our enraptured sight,
But lately, o'er you hill that bounds the wave,
Beheld us blest—but now with pallid light,
She views me comfortless at Mary's grave.

Alas! no solace to my aching heart
The world affords, my stubborn woes to brave,
With ev'ry once dear object would I part,
For one sweet, silent hour at Mary's grave.

HENRY.

SONG.

How sweetly the strains of the lute now are sounding,
How soft does its melody wave through the air;
Nought but pleasure and happiness here are abounding,
Away with dull sadness, and cast'd be care.

May that music celestial, never be wanting,
To fill the fond vacancy oft in my mind,
Nor the songster so lovely, so sweet, and enchanting,
Without her all joys were as fleet as the wind.

Ah! what would avail all the mirth and the pleasure,
Or what all the gay lures that ever were strung,
Without the lov'd angel, my heart's chiefest treasure
To follow its notes with the charm of her song?

Flow on in soft numbers, with melody swelling,
Yet simple and plaintive, ye thrilling tones, flow,
You breathe but the freshest of those that are dwelling
Beneath the fair shade of her beauteous brow.

How gracefully waving, those dark raven tresses
Lie loose on her forehead, the sport of the air,
And her cheek, o'en the rose in its loveliest dresses
Would fade by the bloom that is fresh budding there.

To hear her sweet strains in the evergreen bower,
Where we first plight the vows which are sacred to love,
No music can equal a rapturous hour
Like this, 'neath the shade of that thickly set grove.

Throughout the whole earth, there's no joy so celestial,
No magic, no charm, that is equal to this,
And heaven, o'en heaven, were poor and terrestrial
Unless love's pure light were the source of our bliss.

ORASMYN.

Adieu! maid of Pulo* for I must be gone,
The night it is dark, and the moon lends no ray,
I must travel the wild plain of Tonda alone,
So adieu, dearest maiden, for I must away.

"Oh! with me till morn," cried the maiden, "remain—
Thy path through the midst of the dark grove doth lay:
Oh! stay with us, stay, and when morn dawns again,
Once more through the forest I'll show thee thy way."

* Pulo, a village in the Island of Lucon, or Luconia.

Ah! would, dearest maiden, that thy wish could be;
But my steps to the wave-beaten shore I must bend;
And oh! 'tis heart-breaking to hasten from thee,
But the call is shrill sounding, and I must attend.

"But when the blue waters you swiftly sail o'er,
And when you arrive at your own native home,
Your own Celaconda you'll think of no more,
Nor ne'er send a wish to the maid of Luzon."

Oh! and canst thou think that unfaithful I'll prove;
No! dear to this bosom shalt thou ever remain,
And though far o'er the waves thy wanderer must rove,
Yet still will his heart that impression retain.

Through her tears smiling, thus whispered the maid,
"Oh! wanderer dear, thou wilt then think of me,
As often I stray to the grove where I've said
To listen to love that was spoken by thee."

OCEAN BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ADVICE TO YOUTH,

ACCOMPANIED WITH OLD SAYINGS.

The most important duty of parents is to regulate the morals of their children—many parents think it sufficient to clothe them, educate them, and bind them to some mechanic branch of business, or place them in a compting house—this ends their important task.—I therefore merely suggest the following hints, interspersed with old sayings, for the sake of adding something to parents' goodly purposes.

Be on your guard against pride, vanity and love; these are the first ingredients distilled into the youthful mind by ignorance, presumption, and folly, and are similar to the only three things done in haste, namely, flying from plague, escaping quarrels, and catching fleas. The next pernicious quality is dissipation, and its beloved companion, bad company—and he who enters the list as a candidate ought to reflect, when a man's coat is threadbare it is easy to pick a hole in it. If you neglect the advice of your parents—when I say parents I mean those who give their children good advice; for many talk like philosophers and live like fools—by neglecting their advice the consequence will be your introduction into a society whose motto is, the man that is cheaply bought cost a salutation.

If you are in business let this advice be engraved on your memory, the best thing is to do one's business and talk little about it—and if you believe your business impossible, the belief is the way to make it so. Again, never sign a writing until you have read it, nor drink wine until you have tasted it. And would you know the value of money, borrow some; these useful hints are among the many calculated to advance your interest—to conclude, run in debt, and you will become convinced of your folly.

Friendship, what we call true and unadulterated friendship, is in itself an earthly blessing—but a giddy young man is often led to believe in friendship at first sight—be on your guard, for no one is so old but hopes to live a little longer. It is a very important trait in a man's character to speak well of his neighbours; of your enemies say nothing. And if you solicit friendship recollect the proverb, the more you court a man the statelier he grows. In lending money there is always a general rule to be followed, and this rule, if followed, gives answers and is a polite way of refusing—neither give to all or contend with fools—sit in your place and none can rise you up—these are stationary proverbs, but are very appropriate.

Again, you may know by a penny how a shilling spends—but never promise without performing—this injures a man more in the estimation of his friends than any thing else—promising without performing is mere fooling.

Avoid gambling—this is a species of vice, actuated by an ungovernable propensity or wild infatuation; it is the common sewer to a man's pocket, and if a gambler knew how to play correctly, and win the more, would be to throw the dice away. But if you follow it up as a professor, your looking glass will tell you what none of your friends will.

The next and last advice I wish to give you, is in selecting a wife; as I consider this the most important change in a man's life, I deem a serious consideration of it not trifling with his future happiness. To choose a wife, use your ear more than eye, for beauty fades.—When virtue blooms, an obedient wife commands her husband, and an obedient wife loves the man who governs; if a man marries for love, happiness and prosperity, let him remember this—

"A little house well fill'd,
A little ground well till'd,
And a little wife well will'd."

In selecting a wife of this description, you avoid many unpleasant disputes, which I am sorry to say, too often disturbs the domestic life, and my experience commands me to say, originates from the woman; (though not in all cases,) for a woman disappointed in any one particular, on her marriage day, never forgets it; if in fortune, she makes that an eternal subject for her displeasure; but to return, if you get a wife vain, careless and giddy, ignorant and impertinent, such a wife gives a tender, kind, and affectionate husband much uneasiness, for at the gate where suspicion enters love goes out, accompanied with all your present and future happiness; therefore act deliberately in all things, and success (even in married life,) will meet you face to face,—With a sincere hope that you will avoid all the evils attendant on human nature, and adopt the good, is the prayer of your friend,

PETER SINGLE.

THE VICTIM OF GAMING.

A TRUE TALE.

Induced by curiosity, I entered one evening a gambling house in the city of New-Orleans. The room into which I was shewn was spacious, and contained all the different machinery and implements necessary for carrying on that destructive and nefarious practice. In one part there was a Faro bank; in another, one of the fraternity was seated at the table with a pack of cards before him, ready to entrap and fleece the young and inexperienced, and in a third was a *roulette*. I took my stand by the last and silently observed the players. The keeper of the wheel sat behind a little counter, and gold and silver and bank notes were piled up in tempting array before him. I viewed with astonishment the fluctuations of fortune. One man would stake a few dollars, and a short time by a lucky turn of the wheel be in possession of hundreds; and another lose sum after sum, until enraged and disappointed he would curse his luck and leave the house in despair. The different piles of money rapidly increased and diminished, and the glittering treasure changed hands every moment.

The owner of the wheel invited me in the technical language of the craft to *try my luck*. I was tempted to do so; I lost ten dollars in about as many minutes; but before it was too late I summoned all my resolution to my aid and turned my back on the gaming table and its fascinations. As I left it, a young man apparently about twenty eight or thirty years of age, and of a prepossessing appearance, stepped up and laying down two notes of a hundred dollars each, in a voice somewhat hurried and agitated requested the banker to observe *his bet*. The like sum was deposited, the wheel was turned and the stranger won. A faint smile came over his anxious countenance as he took up the money; but instantly laying it down and doubling his bet, he declared he would again try his fortune. He proved lucky a second time; and now appeared to debate with himself whether he should retire with the present winnings or push his fortune further—his evil genius prevailed.—He continued playing, and in one short hour I saw him stripped not only of his previous winnings but also of a large sum besides. As he laid down his last stake a sigh escaped him, and when it also shared the fate of the rest, the paleness of death o'erspread his features, and with an unsteady step he left the house.

I insensibly felt interested in his fate, and apprehensive from the composure he exhibited under his losses—for it was not the calmness of resignation, but the calmness of despair—that he might attempt some rash act, and I determined to follow him. As he paced the lonely street, the bitter groans of heart-felt anguish that burst from him, sufficiently denoted his misery and sufferings. After walking a square or two he stopped under one of those large lamps that are suspended from the corners of the street, and drawing out a pistol appeared to examine the priming. All my fears were now realized, and it was too evident that he meditated suicide. After casting a hasty glance around him he turned into a dark alley. I immediately followed, and saw him raise the pistol to his head:—But one moment more and I should have been too late—the deed would have been done and the succeeding second would have found him in eternity. As he was in the very act of firing I sprang forward and arrested his arm; but he shook me off in an instant and turning the weapon towards me demanded my business.—'Do you wish to rob me,' said he with a bitter smile, 'if so, you have come too late, the gaming table has kindly anticipated you—or do you seek my life, (exclaimed he with increased energy,) take it—take it then, and confer a favor on a ruined and hapless man, and prevent him from adding the crime of self destruction to the long and black catalogue of his vices—I now interrupted him and briefly stated the cause of my interference—that seeing him lose large sums of money at play, and fearful of the consequences, I had followed him to prevent, if possible, any rash attempt he might make on his own life. I conjured him to reflect on the misery and sorrow he was about to bring on his aged parents, or perhaps an affectionate wife and family—I implored him to give over his fatal resolution; and ended by offering him all the assistance in my power. He appeared to be affected, and after some hesitation agreed to accompany me to my lodgings. We proceeded in silence to my room, when he thus addressed me.

"It is but just that the man who has evinced such a lively interest in my welfare should be made acquainted with the circumstances that brought me into my present situation. My name is L——, and I am, or rather was, a merchant in the city of New-York. I was connected in trade with a man in whom I placed unbounded confidence, and for some years our concerns went on prosperously. I married an interesting woman, and became the happy father of three lovely babes; but the cup of happiness was only raised to my lips to be dashed for ever to the ground—my partner proved a villain—he embezzled all the effects of the firm and fled his country, leaving me to answer for debts to a large amount—my failure was the consequence—I gave up all my affairs and received an honorable discharge from my creditors. They appointed me to proceed to this city to settle some accounts—I arrived here last month and succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations; I collected debts to a large amount and only waited for an opportunity to return, when in an evil hour I entered one of those sinks of infamy and ruin that abound here in such numbers, and induced by the display of wealth—the hopes of retrieving my broken fortune, and tempted I believe by the devil, I wagered my money: and partial successes at first, lured me still further on, until I lost my all. I left the house in a state of mind that was but little short of distraction, and the torments of the damned could not exceed my agonies. I borrowed next morning from my friends, on various pretences, all the money I could raise, and in the desperate hope of regaining my losses of the preceding night, I madly returned again to the gaming table and you know the result. Unable any longer to bear the sufferings of a guilty conscience, I determined to rid myself at once of them and existence, and 'fly to that bourne from whence no traveller returns,' when your interference prevented me—but why should I wish to live—dishonored and infamous, I shall only drag out a miserable existence, unable to look on the past without horror, or the future without despair—How can I dare to face my creditors, my friends and family, after what has passed—how'—For shame, cried I, interrupting him—those sentiments are unworthy of you. How can you dare to face your God—how can you dare to leave your helpless family unprovided for and unprotected, and your creditors and friends unrequited for the kindness they have shown you? Do you discharge your obligations to them by cowardly flying from life? Arouse yourself—you are yet young; set seriously and immediately about the work of reformation; your talents are of the first order, and you should be employed in retrieving your affairs—'But I have not even the means of returning home,' said he,—I told him I would cheerfully supply him with any money he might want for that purpose, and giving him a hundred dollars, advised him to engage his passage in the first ship; he promised to do so, and shaking me by the hand, we parted.

I neither saw, nor heard from Mr. L—— the next day. On the morning of the third, as I was sitting at breakfast, a servant called me out, and informed me that a gentleman at the point of death earnestly desired to speak to me; I was much surprized at the summons, and unable to divine from whom it could be, as I was a perfect stranger in the city, and had been in it but a few days:—I followed the servant to an Hotel, and entering the room he pointed out, was shocked and astonished at beholding in the person of the dying man the same Mr. L—— I had before encountered. As I approached the bed he stretched out his hand to me, and in faint a voice exclaimed, "It is all over now—the fatal die is cast—but while the spark of life yet lingers, let me relate the circumstance that laid me here.—With the money you so kindly gave me I madly sought the gaming table once more, and—lost it—driven to desperation I seized the fatal weapon—you were not there to interpose—your kindness could not then save me—my guilty passions had their full swing, and you see the result: the faithless pistol performed but half it office, and has left me lingering in the agonies of death—but it will soon be ended—spare me your reproaches—time will shortly be with me no more, and I already suffer sufficiently—lastly I beseech you to the requests I am about to make—I believe you design going to New York?" I told him I did—"Call (said he) on my Emily—you will find her at No. —— Pearl street—inform her of my melancholy exit—tell her that the recollection of her kindness has soothed the thorny pillow of her penitent and dying husband—and that my last thoughts and prayers were for her—give her this ring—it was her's before our marriage—she presented it to me in the days of our prosperity, when I was a happy and a guiltless man, unsullied and unstained by infamy and dishonour—carry my blessings to my little ones—and God grant that they may forgive their wretched father"——His emotions prevented him from proceeding and he gave vent to his feelings in a flood of tears—he now lay silent for some time; the approach of death was visibly rapid; and I ventured to remind him that his earthly career was fast drawing to a close, and that if he had any other requests to make I would conscientiously attend to them—'I have no more' said he—'see my aged mother, and tell ——' The words faultered on his tongue—he seized my hand, and giving it a convulsive grasp—expired—the victim of gaming

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HYPOCRISY.

What a detestable principle, how unworthy of the human character, and how devoid of honor and sincerity, is hypocrisy. It is one of the meanest and basest traits which any man can be possessed of. Hypocrisy renders its possessor contemptible and odious in the estimation of every candid and honest person.—A hypocrite will not be confided in; any professions he may make will be doubted and discredited, because hypocrisy is known to be the prominent feature of his actions—because it is known to characterize him in every thing he does—because it is known to sway his every movement, to actuate his every motive, and because he is known to sacrifice every sentiment of truth and justice at its baser shrine. A hypocrite will assume any character which best accords with his interest, and beneath which he can wince with the greatest security and safety. Sometimes, the better to cover his crimes, he puts on the mask of religion and shews all those outward and ostensible signs of piety and devotion by which it would appear that he was not a pretended and affected, but a real and candid and practical christian. Yet under the sacred and holy mantle of religion, which he has assumed, will be concealed principles and sentiments as adverse to the true spirit of christianity as the creed of the pagan. Beneath that heavenly name will be secreted a heart at once false and depraved, capable of the blackest and most sacreligious deeds. He sometimes even enters the sanctuary of God with his unhallowed feet and clothes himself with the ministerial garb. He ascends that chair from which the gospel truths should be delivered by one untainted with hypocrisy, with a sanctimonious and pious looking countenance—with a reverential-like and apparently devout aspect, bearing all the outward marks and characteristics of a truly sincere and exemplary minister, and with that decorum, and respect, and deference as to impress upon the minds of his beholders that there stood before them a true and faithful servant of the Lord. He will there proclaim against and decry vice of every sort and of every hue—he will advise his auditors to shun its temptations as they would a place where serpents haunt—to guard themselves against its attacks with as much caution and vigilance as they would against their direst and most implacable enemy—to elude its ensnaring and seducing enticements with as much sedulousness as they would an adder's nest—to beware of its winning appearances as they would of a viper lurking beneath the grass waiting for a favourable opportunity to sting them with its poisonous tongue. He will do all this, and yet be guilty himself of vices of the darkest kind. He will declaim drunkenness as a crime detestable in the sight of God and man—as a rock upon which thousands have been wrecked—as a precipice down which thousands have hurried to their destruction—as a cup in which thousands have drowned their souls. To it he will ascribe the wretchedness and ruin, and desolation of many a family who were once respectable and affluent, but who are now reduced to poverty and disgrace. He will warn them against it as a vice which debilitates the system, drowns the reason, and absorbs the senses of man—as a demoralizing and degrading practice, which blunts the understanding of man; unfits him for rational intercourse, disqualifies him from attending to his business, renders him an object of the contempt and detestation of all moral and temperate men, and sinks him below the level of humanity, whilst he indulges himself secretly and slyly in intemperance. He will depict licentiousness in black and horrid colours: he will represent it as a passion which has blasted the reputation and cast a gloom over the prospects of many, and which has deprived many a family of their peace and happiness, whilst he is himself a consummate libertine. He will speak of charity as a heaven-obtaining qualification; as one of the brightest and purest gems which can deck or adorn the character of a christian; as the surest basis upon which the christian can raise his hopes of salvation, and without which it is impossible to please God whilst he is uncharitable himself, and has a heart as cold and as callous as adamant. He will recommend charity as a holy and heaven-born sentiment, whilst his own sentiments run as counter to her dictates as vice does to virtue. He will paint out virtue in fine and lovely colours, and point out her path as the surest one to heaven. But the hypocrite who thus pictures virtue and advises others not to desert her path, often makes her blush, and pursues a different route from that which he marked out for others to follow. He will exhort man to allay his bad passions whilst he gives his an unlimited and unrestrained rein. He will advise others to avoid sin, and yet himself indulge in it to its fullest extent. Thus the hypocrite acts when veiled under the cloak of religion; thus he acts theoretically, not practically; thus he acts paradoxically, and with dissimulation. The hypocrite will sometimes put on the mask of friendship and assume all its outward character. His external deportment will denote that of a steadfast and unswerving friend, but internally he is an inveterate enemy. Wishing to have his interest gratified and benefitted, he affects friendship the better to effect his purpose, and the more securely to accomplish his end. The hypocrite will fawn upon you in your presence—will treat you with kindness, and will show you every mark of attention as will make you think that he is not an affected but a real and sincere friend. He will in your presence smile upon you, but there may be a dagger concealed beneath that smile. For perhaps whilst he is thus treating you in a kind and friendly manner, he is like Brutus, planning your destruction. Brutus seemed to be a friend to Cæsar, and Cæsar thought he really was so. But he found that when he thought his friendship the warmest it was the coldest; he discovered when too late, that a poignard lurked beneath the mantle of his friendship.—A hypocrite in your presence will do every thing to make his professions of esteem and respect appear true and candid. But will in your absence asperse your character, raise the envenomed tongue of slander against you, and will resort to every means to sink you in the estimation of your friends.

DATAMES.

HEBREW TALE.

From the Writings of Ancient Hebrew Sages.

Terah the father of Abraham, says tradition, was not only an idolater, but a manufacturer of idols, which he used to expose for public sale. Being obliged one day to go out on particular business, he desired Abraham to superintend for him. Abraham obeyed reluctantly.—"What is the price of that god," asked an old man who had just entered the place of sale, pointing to an idol to which he took a fancy. 'Old man,' said Abraham, 'may I be permitted to ask thine age?'—'Three-score years,' replied the age stricken idolater.—'Three-score years!' exclaimed Abraham, 'and thou wouldst worship a thing that has been fashioned by the hands of my father's slaves within the last four-and-twenty hours? Strange! that a man of 60 should be willing to bow down his gray head to a creature of a day!'—The man was overwhelmed with shame, and went away. After this there came a sedate and grave matron, carrying in her hand a large dish with flour. 'Here,' said she, 'I have brought an offering to the gods. Place it before them, Abraham, and bid them be propitious to me.' 'Place it before them thyself, foolish woman!' said Abraham; 'thou wilt soon see how greedily they will devour it.'—She did so. In the mean time Abraham took a hammer, broke the idols in pieces; all excepting the largest in whose hands he placed the instrument of destruction. Terah returned, and with the utmost surprise and consternation beheld the havock amongst his favourite gods.—"What is all this, Abraham?" What profane wretch has dared to use our gods in this manner?" exclaimed the infatuated and indignant Terah. 'Why should I conceal any thing from my father,' replied the pious son. 'During thine absence, there came a woman with yonder offering for the gods. She placed it before them. The younger gods, who as may well be supposed, had not tasted food for a long time, greedily stretched forth their hands and began to eat before the old god had given them permission. Enraged at their boldness, he rose, took the hammer, and punished them for their want of respect. 'Dost thou mock me! Wilt thou deceive thy aged father?' exclaimed Terah, in a vehement rage. 'Do I then not know that they can neither eat, nor stir, nor move?' 'And yet,' rejoined Abraham, 'thou payest them divine honors—adorned them—and wouldst have me worship them!' It was in vain Abraham thus reasoned with his idolatrous parent. Superstition is ever both deaf and blind. His unnatural father delivered him over to the cruel tribunal of the equally idolatrous Nimrod. But a more merciful Father—the gracious and blessed Father of us all, protected him against the threatened danger; and Abraham became the father of the faithful.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

A WOMAN'S TONGUE.

There is not in the whole range of musical combinations, a sweeter toned instrument than the tongue of woman, when out of the abundance of a heart of gentleness, affection and devotion to the quiet duties that constitute the loveliness of the sex, it speaketh the soothings of tenderness to a wounded spirit, the softened chastening of reproof to the wayward, the inspiration of fortitude to the disheartened, and diffuses the gladness of a joyous and innocent spirit around the charmed circle of its sweet and delicate influences. But, reverse the picture, and the cuttings of a sharp north-easter with the accompaniment of a hail storm, a shower of aqua fortis upon the most delicate organ of sense, the symphony of a hundred thousand spindled Factories in full action, the crushing of an exquisite nerved grinder at the moment the appelling instrument slips from its cruel hold, "grating harsh thunder;" a—in short any thing the imagination can conceive in the way of torture and horrible discord, is tender, touching, and pathetic, compared to the rush of a termagant's tongue, propelled by the tempests and whirlwind of passion!

Not that we mean to exonerate the men from their full share of the blame; not we. Some of them (as many as you please, ladies) are as rough as a Greenland bear, as provoking as the tooth-ache, as dogged as a mule, as scurvy as swine, and as brutal as a Turk to the gentle sex whom heaven ordained them to shelter and protect; but then the wife, though she be doomed to bear all this, till the heart sickens to death in its wretched hopelessness, at least cannot be called upon on her husband's account to answer in a court of justice for the vituperations of malice and the tattle of slander.

ELEGANT COMPLIMENT FROM AN OLD MAN.

When Fontenelle was ninety-seven years of age, he happened to be in company with the then young and beautiful Madame Helvetius, who had been married but a few weeks. Fontenelle was always a great admirer of beauty, and he had been paying the bride many compliments, as refined as they were gallant. When the guests were sitting down to table, however, he passed her, and set him self down without perceiving her. "See, now," said Madame Helvetius, "what dependence is to be put in all your fine speeches; you pass on before me, without even looking at me!" "Madame," said the gallant old man, "if I had stopped to looked at you, I could never have passed on."

EVERY BODY'S COUSIN.

A wedding which took place not long since at Paris, was followed by a grand feast, at one of the most celebrated taverns of that metropolis. Among the numerous guests, was a gentleman dressed in black, whose countenance and manner displayed a kind of affected affability, which was not, however, obtrusive or disagreeable. At the instant of entering the sacristy, he gave his hand to a venerable grand-aunt of the bride, who was quite charmed with a piece of politeness which was rather unexpected. On entering the carriages to repair to the feast, he again bestowed his attentions to the old lady, and afterwards seated himself beside her at the banquet. At the table, he appeared to be fully occupied. But while he took due care of number one, he found leisure to carve some of the principal dishes. At the dessert he sung some couplets, which seemed to have been composed for the occasion; he drew the cork from the first bottle of Champaigne; he it was who first drank the first health to the new-married folks; he fastened one of the bride-favours to his button hole: in short, after having charmed the whole party by his affability and politeness, he took his leave when the card tables were introduced. "My love," said the bridegroom to his young wife, "I am delighted in the acquisition of a relative so amiable as the gentleman who has just left us." "My dear," replied the lady, "it is an acquisition which I value the more; as I am indebted for it to you." "What! is not this polite gentleman your cousin?" "On the contrary, I thought he was yours," said she; "and it was on that account I was impressed with the civilities and attentions which he paid to me;" adding in a tone of regret, "but it seems he was nobody's cousin, after all." "I rather suppose, my dear," returned the new-married man, "that our polite friend is every body's cousin, and when he learns that any of his relations are about to give an entertainment, he takes care to be one among the guests."

POLITENESS.

True politeness is common to delicate souls of all nations, and it is not peculiar to any one people. External civility is but the form established in the different countries for expressing that politeness of the soul. But internal politeness is very different from that superficial civility. It is an evenness of soul, which excludes at the same time both insensibility and too much earnestness; it supposes a quickness in discerning what may suit the different characters of men; it is a sweet condescension, by which we adapt ourselves to each man's taste, not to flatter his passions, but to avoid provoking him. In a word, it is a forgetting of ourselves, in order to seek what may be agreeable to others; but in so delicate a manner, as to let them scarce perceive that we are so employed. It knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation, and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance and a low familiarity.

OPIUM.

Opium exercises a wonderful effect on the human body, and every circumstance connected with it deserves especial notice. It is the only medicine which most certainly controls or subdues pain: it does more than this, it imparts to the mind a delightful tranquility, and, hence, it becomes deservedly a favourite.—The exhilarating effect of opium is very unlike that of wine or spirits; for the head is unaffected, the faculties bright and clear, the body active and vigorous; and, although the person seems to pass the night without sleep, yet still he is pleasant and comfortable, arises happy and refreshed, and remains so until the period of his next dose: then, and not till then, he feels that there is something wanting, with sinking, and considerable languor. It is

no less singular than true, that if a man, accustomed to a large nocturnal dose of opium, swallows a somewhat minor quantity, he, notwithstanding he sleeps well, leaves his bed weak, languid, and without an appetite, and which will continue for several hours; while, on the contrary, if he take a full dose, appear to sleep scarcely any, and roll from side to side incessantly, yet he is in the morning cheerful, hungry, and invigorated. Are then the days of opium-takers all halcyon ones?—Alas! they are the reverse, and beset with evils, which shall be explained. The dose requires a gradual increase; this is a serious matter, for it soon, in a year or two, becomes so large as to need a division of it into two or three doses, which mostly occasions a slight nausea of an hour's duration, inasmuch as this medicine decidedly impairs the powers of the stomach. After dinner, from disturbed sleep by night, a man feels excessively drowsy; is scarcely able to read; and naturally sleeps in his chair for hours, if undisturbed; during which sleep, he sometimes, but not always, imagines, and really seems to feel, that he is convulsed or paralytic; and when he awakes, he is languid, unhappy, and miserable. He remains in this state for an hour or two; next takes his opium; and, before two hours have elapsed, all is sunshine! he is happy and vigorous, fit for deeds of arms, or great literary undertakings. Nor is this a fallacy; men actually act, speak, and write better under the influence of opium; hence its liberal use among the Turks, as well as celebrated public characters. Bad as the practice is, and it is admitted to be very bad, yet still it is not half so deadly as immoderate drinking. Unfortunately, when an individual has been long accustomed to the delights of opium, he seldom, or ever abandons it, for the want of it is the acme of human misery. His spirits are gone, his activity fled, his appetite reduced; to him the world is a blank, its allurements empty names; he is really sunk into feebleness; he crawls from place to place like a victim to typhus fever; the muscles of his limbs are aching and powerless; his only wish is to lie down and stir no more; yet his usual dose will, in an hour, restore him to happiness, health, and strength; and this no other human agent can accomplish, since, to an opium-taker, wine or spirits have a contrary effect, and soon nauseate. Doubtless, these unpleasant consequences will gradually disappear, provided the sufferer persevere in his abstinence; but they are so dreadful, and of such long continuance, that he seldom gains a triumph over his inclinations, and when to such sufferings pain is superadded, he is too often almost compelled to return to his favourite remedy.

Two important cautions should never be disregarded. *First*—Opium ought not to be exhibited simply to raise the spirits, a practice most ruinous; but should be confined to the removal of severe pain, or such other purposes as judgment sanctions. *Secondly*—Never, on any occasion whatever, should the dose, for one day, exceed three drachms of the tincture, or a corresponding quantity of the drug itself. Within these limits, the administration of opium is safe, agreeable, and efficacious: beyond them, there is a sea of trouble and danger.

From the New Harmony Gazette.

Mr. Robert Owen, the proprietor of the land, and various establishments, and the founder of the Society at this place, is a native of Montgomeryshire in the principality of Wales; and is now in the fifty fourth year of his age. When about ten years old, he went to London, from whence he soon after went to Stamford in Lincolnshire, where he remained upwards of three years. He then returned to London, and was a short time with Messrs. Flint and Palmer, London Bridge. He afterwards went to Manchester, and was some time with Mr. John Satterfield, whom he left while yet a boy, to commence business for himself on a limited scale, in making machinery, and spinning cotton, part of the time in partnership with Mr. Jones, and part on his own account. He then engaged with the late Mr. Drinkwater of Manchester, to manage his spinning establishments at that place, and at Norwich in Cheshire, in which occupation he remained three or four years. He then formed a partnership with Messrs. Moulton and Scarch, to carry on the cotton spinning business at Manchester; built the Charlton mills, and commenced a new firm under the designation of the Charlton Twist Company, along with Messrs. Borradaile and Atkinson, of London, and R. and J. Barton, of Manchester. Some time afterwards this company purchased the mills and establishments at New Lanark in Scotland, where Mr. Owen continued before the public nearly twenty five years; his mind continually engaged in studying the human character, and in devising and perfecting plans for removing the evils which surround man from his birth. Finding the general state of society in Europe not sufficiently advanced to adopt the only principles that can lead to the happiness of mankind, Mr. Owen turned his attention to the western continent, and embarked for New York, where he arrived in November last. He soon discovered that, in the United States, his principles were justly appreciated, and prepared to carry them into effect. With this view he purchased the town of New Harmony in Indiana, with a sufficient portion of lands adjoining, to which he invited "the industrious and well disposed from all quarters."

From Flint's Travels.

EMIGRATION.

"Between the second and third years of my residence in the country, the emigration from the western and southern states to this country poured in a flood, the power and strength of which could only be adequately conceived by persons on the spot. We have numbered a hundred persons passing through the village of St. Charles in one day. The number was said to have equalled that for many days together. From the Mamelles I have looked over the subjacent plain quite to the ferry, where the emigrants crossed the upper Mississippi. I have seen in this extent nine wagons harnessed with from four to six horses. We may allow a hundred cattle, besides hogs, horses, and sheep, to each wagon: and from three or four to twenty slaves. The whole appearance of the train, the cattle with their hundred bells; the negroes with delight in their countenances, for their labors are suspended and their imaginations excited; the wagons, often carrying two or three tons, so loaded that the mistress and children are strolling carelessly along, in a gait which enables them to keep up with the slow travelling carriage;—the whole group occupies three quarters of a mile. The slaves generally seem fond of their masters, and quite as much delighted and interested in the emigration, as the master. It is to me a very pleasing and patriarchal scene. It carries me back to the days of other years, and to the pastoral pursuits of those ancient races, whose home was in a tent, wherever their flocks found range.

I question if the rich inhabitants of England, taking their summer excursion to Bath, are happier in their journey, than these people. Just about nightfall, they come to a spring or a branch, where there is water and wood. The pack of dogs set up a cheerful barking. The cattle lie down and ruminate. The team is unharnessed. The huge wagons are covered, so that the roof completely excludes the rain. The cooking utensils are brought out. The blacks prepare a supper, which the toils of the day render delicious; and they talk over the adventures of the past day, and the prospects of the next. Meantime, they are going where there is nothing but buffaloes and deer to limit their range, even to the western sea. Their imaginations are highly excited. Said some of them to me, as they passed over the Mamelle prairie, the richest spot that I have ever seen; "If this is so rich, what must Boon's Lick be?"

FACILITIES OF INTERCOURSE.

"A family in Pittsburg wishes to make a social visit to a kindred family on Red River. The trip is but two thousand miles. They all go together; servants, baggage or "plunder," as the phrase is, to any amount. In twelve days they reach the point proposed. Even the return is but a short voyage. Surely the people of this country will have to resist strong temptations, if they do not become a social people. You are invited to a breakfast, at seventy miles' distance. You go on board the passing steam-boat and awake in the morning in season for your appointment. The day will probably come, when the inhabitants of the warm and sickly regions of the lower points of the Mississippi, will take their periodical migrations to the north, with the geese and swans of the gulph, and with them return in the winter."

RUSSIA.

The following particulars are from the notes of a gentleman just returned from England:—

The Emperor's Death.—I was at Odessa when the news of his death reached us. On hearing of his death, we immediately concluded that the Emperor had been murdered, but not by order of Constantine, who tenderly loved Alexander.—Subsequent communications from merchants and others living at Taganrock, convinced us that Alexander had died a natural death. The fever by which he was cut off is very common in Crimea; not a week before, a friend of mine, an Englishman, returned from Taganrock with the fever, and died in six days.

The revolt at St. Petersburgh.—The death of Alexander was a death blow to the hopes of civilization. For the last two years the Nobles, with the exception of those who were immediately in favour at the Court, were in league to compel the Emperor to make concessions to them for the benefit of the people. They had appointed the 16th of March for a deputation to wait upon the Emperor, and insist upon a change. The Emperor was aware of this, and retired to Taganrock to avoid tumult; but it was well known that he would have yielded. His death destroyed the league before it was ripe, and led to the apprehension of its members. The conspirators never contemplated the injury of Alexander; he was too much beloved.

The Arrests.—There is not a noble family in Russia, with the exception of those about the Court, who has not a member implicated in the conspiracy. They are arrested every day, and sent to St. Petersburgh, with their arms chained behind them, in carts, guarded by Cossacks—others, who only talk of the affair, are arrested, and sent off in the same way.

The Poles.—In Russian Poland the inhabitants are so strictly governed, that they dare not express any feeling. In Austrian Poland the yoke is even heavier; but they grumble openly. As I passed through Austrian Poland about a fortnight ago, the Poles crowded round my carriage, to learn the news from St. Petersburgh. If the conspirators had been successful, and a constitution had been established, they would have thrown off the Austrian yoke, and placed themselves under the protection of Russia; but the Russian people are not fit for a constitution. The nobility, however, who, although much enlightened, are worse than slaves, must have concessions, and by degree the people will be civilized.

The Physicians of the Emperor Alexander.—It has been considered curious that Sir James Wylie has not written here to declare that the Emperor died a natural death. I believe that Sir James has no connexions in England or Scotland now; he has been in Russia thirty years.

The Grand Duke Constantine is much beloved in Russia: his character is quite changed. Nicholas and Michael are brave men: the former endeavours to imitate Napoleon.

The military colonies give great cause of wretchedness and discontent. The children of the peasants are taken from them at nine or ten years of age, and dragged away to be made soldiers. The peasants will refuse to shave themselves; I knew a man who was taken to be a soldier go six days without food, rather than submit to have his beard taken off.

Freedom of Intercourse, and Personal Freedom.—There is none—we dare not write what we think; and we are compelled to take an oath of allegiance to Nicholas, or banishment may be the consequence.

From the London Sunday Times of March 26.

RUSSIA.—The duke of Wellington's embassy to Russia bears the fairest promises of complete success. The Muscovite borderers will not pass the Pruth, and the peace of Europe is likely to remain inviolate. The Duke's reception by the Europe emperor is stated personally to have been most gracious—and politically, to have been marked by the Autocrat's concurrence in the views of this cabinet, and the three leading Powers of Europe. The British Ambassador on this important mission was not the Envoy of England alone, but was also charged with credentials from France, Austria, and Prussia, expressing the unanimous determination of the four combined Powers to rescue the Christians from the sabre of the Ottoman and save Turkey from the clutches of Russia. The first resolution is said to have been received with cordial satisfaction by the Czar, and the second to have met his entire acquiescence. No time will be lost in consequence in acting decisively at Constantinople. The five great Powers, Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, will unite in a peremptory demand to the Divan to withdrawn his hordes, Turkish and Egyptian, from the soil of Greece, with a declaration as unanimous, that the Sultan must resign all future pretence to sovereignty over the Christians—that Greece shall not be invaded or occupied by his armies, but must be acknowledged as free and independent under a Government and constitution chosen by herself and suited to the genius, the wants, and prejudices of her people.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The bulletins from Windsor, of the 28th March, stated that "His Majesty continued to go on extremely well."

In various parts of the country the distress for money was very great. An eminent London trading house sent an agent into the northern counties, with authority to collect debts to the amount of 80,000*l.* After six weeks absence, he returned with 500*l.*

The funeral ceremonies of the late Emperor of Russia, were finished without any disturbance. Some movement was apprehended as the police were on the alert and the guards were called out. The week preceding the ceremony a careful inspection was made of the subterranean apartments of the Cathedral to discover whether any powder had been deposited there.

It is said that the King of Prussia meditates a journey to the eastern frontiers to review his garrisons, and that he will meet with the Emperor Nicholas and also be present at the coronation of Constantine.

According to intelligence of the 8th of March, from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael reviewed the troops of the capital a few days before. After the Emperor's departure, the Grand Duke ordered those who had taken part in the insurrection of December 26, to step out of the ranks. About 1200 men advanced, upon which the Prince told them they were designated to go into Georgia to reinforce the troops that had daily encounters with the tribes of the Caucases. The proposition was accepted with joy.

It is reported that the Turks made a general attack upon Missolonghi on the 3d of March, by sea and land, and that they were repulsed, with the loss of several thousand men. It was also said that Col. Serves, who was in the Imperial guards under Napoleon, and is now in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, has surrendered at discretion at Tripolitza.

The health of the Emperor of Austria, was improving. It is said that the Archduke Charles, eldest son of the Emperor, has beforehand renounced the throne, from attachment to private life.

Affairs at Lisbon were unsettled. The Queen had refused to see her daughter since her appointment to power. The London papers say, the present Regency will be supported by France and England.

The French government was endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between Spain and Algiers.

Greek newspapers are freely circulated at Constantinople, whilst they are prohibited in the Russian dominions.

The duke of Montmorency fell down dead whilst at church in Paris on the 24th March; his funeral was celebrated with great pomp. The number of private carriages in the train, exceeded 900. He served in the French army in this country, in our revolutionary war.

The Bishop of Durham, died in London on the 25th March, at the age of 92. His immense wealth descends to his nephew, Lord Burrington.

It was reported that King Ferdinand had escaped from a conspiracy formed by the Apostolical party, to carry him off to Aranjeuz.

The Abbe Gayon is one of the most popular preachers in Paris. He lately preached at St. Sulpice, on which occasion the congregation amounted to upwards of 7,000 persons.

English Journals of the 28th of March received here, speak of great disorders in Ireland at the Woodford fair. Notwithstanding the intervention of their pastors, the protestants and catholics resorted to acts of violence, of which the ecclesiastics were the first victims.

Mr. Rothschild had made arrangements to import gold into England, to the amount of 250,000*l.* weekly.

Capt. King, who not long since returned to England from a survey of the coast of New Holland, states that he found the Eastern and Northern shores to be extremely desirt, and the inhabitants in the most savage state. He failed to discover any great river flowing into the sea, as it was supposed might be the case; and only one great inlet was left unexplored, where it was possible such a river might exist. All hopes, therefore, of this coast being aught but barren and inhospitable, seem to have vanished.

Sir George Rampfylde declined a few weeks since the honor of representing Exeter in the Parliament of Great Britain, which was proffered him, with an intimation which spoke volumes—that the distinction was a little too expensive, as it had cost his father above 80,000 pounds.

Near Derby, Eng. about the 10th of Jan. there were found in a hovel the bodies of a man, his wife, and three children, starved or frozen to death. An infant was living and at the breast of its mother.

A medal has been struck at Edinburgh, in honor of Walter Scott. On one side is the head of sir Walter, and on the reverse a scene illustrative of these lines, from the lady of the Lake, beautifully executed:

"In listening mood she seems to stand,
The guardian Naiad of the strand."

Galignani has published the Pilot, by Cooper, whom he styles "The American Walter Scott." Price 13 francs.

A young native of Sandwich Islands, was lately brought to England by the captain of a whaling ship. He has been placed at a Lancasterian school, and speaks English remarkably well. His dexterity and agility are remarkable, and he is considered as a brave and active seaman, as well as a kind hearted man.

HOUSE WRECKERS.

There is a custom in Dublin which for its boldness and impudence exceeds any thing we ever read of. In many parts of that city the tenants pull down the houses and carry away the materials. Mr. Ellis, M. P. for Dublin, presented a petition to parliament, praying for an act to prevent it. He said that the practice was carried to an enormous extent, and that he knew one individual who had *but fifty houses that way!* He gave notice of bringing in a bill to remedy the evil. A Dublin journal adds: "Indeed we do not wonder that the worthy member should feel rather sore on this subject, as we remember that not long since when he went to seek for his rents arising out of some houses in Fisher lane, he was informed that the houses had totally disappeared six weeks before."

THE DUKE OF YORK.

We find the following passage relating to the heir to the British throne, in the Examiner paper. It approaches pretty nearly to *scan. mag.* "The large income arising from the post and patronage of commander-in-chief is useful to the Duke, for somehow or other he is exceeding poor, not having wherewithal to keep his goods and chattels from the rude grasp of tired-out creditors and ungenteel bailiffs. Judging from what is notorious in the life of his Royal Highness—his early habits—his late habits—his conduct in the field—his conduct in the senate—his published letters and published speeches—we are compelled to the opinion that the Duke of York, so far from being a public officer of great capacity, is a person of fourth or fifth rate intellect; and that the office he holds would be quite as well, if not better filled, in point of ability, by hundreds of individuals now subalterns in that very army whose glory and happiness it is the fashion to assert are the work of his illustrious and generative mind."

GRATITUDE.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says—I remember once that a Philadelphia merchant many years ago, whose wealth and importance were only equalled by the goodness of his heart, and the purity of his principles, rescued a mechanic from the clutches of poverty, and what was worse in those days, the hands of the Sheriff.—The son of the mechanic was young, but old enough to know his father's benefactor. Many years after this, the merchant fell into difficulties, and at a most trying moment, when all his former friends had forsaken him, the mechanic's son, now comparatively wealthy, stepped forward to his relief. "I am much indebted to you," said the reduced merchant. "By no means," said the other, "I have only paid the debt which my father contracted at the corner of Chesnut-street, thirty years ago, when I was just old enough to understand the cause of my poor mother's tears. The merchant grasped his hand, and burst into a flood of tears.

SLAVERY.

Mr. Miner, a few days ago, introduced into the house of representatives certain resolutions for the gradual abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, which the house refused to consider at this time. The following is an extract of a letter from Washington upon the subject of slavery in that district.

"The public will be surprised to learn that this district is made the head quarters for carrying on the domestic slave trade. During the last year there were one hundred and twenty four slaves committed to the prison in this city for the purpose of sale. The prisons cannot hold them all, and there are certain low taverns in town called Pens, where the slave dealers keep their purchases, and when they have a drove, they take a long chain like an ox chain, and on each side of this, iron the slaves, the right and left wrists together, the pairs sufficiently far apart to walk, and then 8, 10 or 12 pair, thus ironed, are driven off. Hundreds thus manacled pass the bridge or go down in the steamboats every year. In the newspapers of this city you will read in one column, "This chosen and happy seat of republican government," and on the other "Cash in the market and the highest price given for likely young negroes."

"I have visited the cells of the prison of this place: a single case will give you some slight idea of the cruelty and horrors of the trade, and as carried on in the Federal city.—In one cell was a woman and three children, brought into the district and confined for sale. The price was 800 dollars for the whole, or either would be sold separately—mother and children parted! But this is not all. We learned she was the wife of a freeman in Maryland. The husband had worked hard to bring up their children; they had nine, and as fast as they grew large enough for market, they were taken from him and sold. Now she had arrived at an age no longer to bear children, she and the remainder of her little ones, were taken from the husband and sent to the prison in the Federal city, prisons supported by the whole people of the United States, to be sold from her husband and home forever!"

Slavery Prohibition in Louisiana.

At the late session of the Legislature of Louisiana, an act was passed prohibiting the further introduction of Slaves into that State for sale. The following is an abstract of the act:

Sec. 1. No person shall, after the first day of June, 1826, bring into this State any Slave, with the intent to sell or hire, the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and moreover shall forfeit the said slave or slaves.

Sec. 2. That hereafter any person who has a *bona fide* intention to emigrate to this State, with a view to become an inhabitant thereof, shall be allowed to bring with them their slaves, and employ the same within the limits of the State: Provided, that any slaves so brought in by an emigrant shall not be sold or exchanged for the term of two years from the time they were brought into the State, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the slaves so sold.

Sec. 3. Any *bona fide* citizen of this State shall be allowed to bring therein and employ any slaves of which he may be the lawful owner; provided that any slaves brought into this State by any citizen thereof, under the provisions of this section, shall not be sold or exchanged until after said slaves have been two years within the State, under the penalty of forfeiting the aforesaid slaves.

Sec. 4. Any slave or slaves brought into this State in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, shall, after due condemnation, by any court of competent jurisdiction, be sold after ten day's notice by the sheriff of the parish in which said slaves have been condemned, and the net proceeds of said slaves, when sold, shall be paid over one fourth to the informer or informers, and the other three fourths to the Treasurer of the State.

"Some winters since, while the congress of the United States were in session, a Georgia slave dealer was driving past the capitol, in Washington, about 40 slaves chained together. Among the rest was a large negro man, who was not only chained as the others were, but was also handcuffed. He was a very Cæsar in appearance and spirit, and possessed an admirably fine and melodious voice for singing. The spectacle drew near to the door of this elegant and spacious building, many of the champions of freedom, and some of the veterans of the revolution.—At the moment when those wretched human victims came opposite the hall, the negro man, above mentioned, on a lofty and bold key, struck up—

"Hail Columbia! happy land!
"Hail ye heroes,"—*see this* NAN!

at the same time lifting up his hand, bound together." The voice and action, so appropriately timed, and affectingly performed, drew tears from the eyes of many; and to their honour be it said, they immediately *bought and freed him.*"

Chateaubriand, in a speech in the Chamber of Peers, said:—"It is a matter of public notoriety, that old men, women and children, have been transported in vessels belonging to civilized nations, to be sold as slaves in the different markets of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They were white like ourselves. Christians like us, and born in Greece, the maternal soil of civilization."

Mr. Reynolds delivered a Lecture on the evening of the 12th inst. in New-York, upon Mr. Symmes's System of Concentric Spheres, in which he took occasion to mention the difference which had occurred between himself and Mr. S. disclaiming on his own part all ideas of originality and any intention of appropriating to himself the honors which were exclusively Mr. Symmes's. After the lecture, the auditors formed a meeting of business, appointed a chairman and secretary—recommended by resolutions the subject of Mr. R's lecture to public consideration—expressed a belief that an investigation conducted on proper principles would result in beneficial discoveries—and concluded by requesting Mr. R. to continue his lectures.

The Schr. Shylock, Capt. Minot, has arrived at Baltimore from Chagres, and brought Lima papers to the 2d of March and letters to the 10th.

The Liberator Bolivar returned to Lima from Upper Peru and entered the Capital on the 10th of February, when great rejoicings took place. It is thought that he will again visit the Upper Provinces to consolidate the governments previous to his return to Colombia, and of course, will not meet the Congress at Panama for some time.

The general Congress had not opened in session at Panama, but most of the Deputies from the South American States had arrived, and much anxiety was manifest to know whether the United States would send Commissioners.

The Frigate United States had just sailed from Callao for Valparaiso. The United States ship Peacock remained at Callao; Purser Humphreys of the Peacock died at Callao on the 14th March.

It is said the Congress of Panama will not be dissolved until the expulsion of the House of Braganza from the Brazils.

A public meeting was held, on the 6th inst. at Charleston, S. C., "to take into consideration the propriety of adopting such measures as would relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of Thomas Jefferson." Resolutions were passed in the affirmative, and a committee was appointed to devise means for carrying the object into effect. The meeting was of the most respectable character.

It was stated some time since that a pedlar was robbed on the 13th of April, of a sum of money on the road between Moorstown, and Mount-holly (N. J.) Suspicion fell upon a family of negroes who live in that neighbourhood, the officers of justice were accordingly directed to arrest the suspected persons and search the house; in which was found concealed a considerable portion of the money stolen from the pedlar, with some other articles, that appeared to lack a claimant—we further understand that the blacks are runaways, from the southern part of Maryland.

Singular Advertisement.—The following is copied from the Vermont Gazette printed at Bennington: "Notice!—It is the request of the subscriber, that his Friends and Cousins should suspend their visits for two years.

HIRAM HULL."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

From good authority, the editor of the American Farmer lately understood, in Washington, that the estimate for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, would be about $32,000,000; $8,000,000 to the eastern base of the mountain; about 18 or 20,000,000 to its western base, and 4,000,000, to navigable western waters. There must be a tunnel through the mountain of four miles in length, with which shafts of 800 feet in depth, will communicate at distances of 180 yards.

The following fact relative to rail roads is valuable. Goods from Liverpool to London, by waggons, are charged £12 per ton, and delivered on the 6th day. By a canal 4*l.* per ton; delivered on the 8th, 13th, and 18th day. By the van, 16*l.* per ton, and delivered on the 3d day; and of so much importance is dispatch in many commercial transactions, that the vans are often laden almost to breaking down. By the rail road, 192 miles, calculated at the Stockton and Darlington price of 2*d.* per mile, a ton would only be 1*l.* 12*s.* with certain delivery on the second day. The superiority of the rail way communication is, therefore clearly demonstrated; for it combines all the requisities—safety, expedition, and cheapness.

AMERICAN CANALS.

The New York Observer contains a very interesting account of all the canals, which have been completed and projected in America. It informs us, that there are now completed, within the limits of the United States, six hundred and ninety miles of canal, with 2645 feet of lockage, constructed at an expense of fourteen and a half millions of dollars. That there are in progress, and under contract, eight hundred and twenty-eight miles of canal, with 3,611 feet of lockage—the expense is estimated at $10,250,000. In England there are more than one hundred canals, extending 2382 miles, which were constructed at an expense of one hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars.

Several ladies of Albany, New York, have taken the prospectus for the publication of Mrs. Hemans' Poems, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions, among their acquaintance. Mrs. Hemans is one of the most popular of living poetical writers, is poor, and in affliction. This act of the Albany ladies is, therefore, alike creditable to *them and honorable to the female character, as it is complimentary to the highly gifted and amiable authoress.*

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—The scheme of Mr. Jefferson's lottery we are informed, is nearly ready to be submitted to the public patronage—it will contain no inferior prizes—and will have three large prizes, of which Monticello will be the highest—the Bedford estate, the next highest, &c. Lottery brokers are to sell the tickets without profit.

It is understood that the managers have made a valuation in money of the prizes, and in issuing the tickets will annex a condition to their sale, that the holders of the prize tickets shall receive either the prize estates or their money valuation, at the option of the managers. This option is to be exercised for the especial purpose of preserving the estates to Mr. Jefferson.

The journeymen house-carpenters of Albany are upon a *turn-out* for higher wages from their employers. We never knew of one of these irregular turn-outs that did not end in a *turn-in.* Such schemes are got up in haste, perhaps in passion, and repented of at leisure. There are always workmen enough to be found elsewhere to supply the place of those who disdain their wages.

A gentleman arrived at St. Louis on the 8th of April, from Prairie du Chiens, states that on the 22d of March, about nine miles above Fort Crawford, Mr. Mitoo, his wife, and three children, were murdered by a party of Indians, supposed to be Winnebagoes. It is further stated, that the civil authorities apprehended twenty-four of the offenders, and upon examination, discharged twelve, and retained twelve for future trial.

A resident of Pultney, Ohio, a few days since heard a noise under his floor, and upon raising a puncheon to ascertain the cause thereof, to his great surprise he beheld a number of full grown rats, with their tails plaited or twisted together, which held them so securely as to prevent their retreat. They were ten in number, and it required some ingenuity to disentangle their tails from each other.

Arctic Expedition.—The New York Albion states, that despatches were on Thursday week received in New York from captain Franklin, by way of Canada, and forwarded to England. It is not known what are the contents of the despatches, or whether they were forwarded from the shore of the Great Bear Lake, in 65 degrees North 129 degrees West, where captain Franklin was expected to take up his winter quarters. The last previous accounts from him were dated on the Asthabasco Lake, on the 25th of July last, when it was his intention to leave the Great Bear Lake in the spring of 1826, for Mackenzie's River, and the Polar Sea.

The work of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal proceeds as well as its best friends could desire. There are now twenty-five hundred men employed upon the work. Delaware City, where the canal meets the Delaware, will soon wear the appearance of active and flourishing business. Its present appearance is highly promising—at this place the steamboat will land passengers, who may procure good accommodations at Mr. Frazier's hotel, and horses for excursion along the banks of the canal and through the peninsula, from Mr. E. Jefferson's livery stables near the tavern. A Post Office has been established there, and Mr. William L. Newbold appointed Post-master.

THE TEA CASE.

One of the cases arising out of the illegal abduction of Teas from the Custom House Stores at Philadelphia, has lately been heard and determined in the United States' District Court for the District of New-York. The able opinion of Judge Van Ness on the case, states the facts to be admitted that the 350 chests of tea libelled in the case before him, were a part of the cargo of the Benjamin Rush, imported into Philadelphia in July, 1825, by Edward Thompson, and regularly landed and deposited in stores, according to the forms prescribed by the 62d section of the collection law. These teas were apprehended in the possession of J. and W. Lippincott, and claimed as their property. The decision of the Court is contained in the following concluding paragraphs:

"I have now said all that I thought necessary on the points presented for my consideration. If I am right in the views I have taken of the subject, these goods must be condemned; if I am wrong in the opinions I have expressed, upon the policy, the principles, and the various provisions of the collection law; if goods are not liable to seizure and forfeiture for being found in circulation before the duties are paid or secured; if the importer's general bond must be considered as security for the duties; if the ordinary certificates of importation must be received, as evidence that the duties on the goods they describe, have been paid or secured; if the lien of the government is extinguished by a fraudulent disposition; if the property can be assigned before the duties are paid or secured—then is the collection law good for nothing, and a new one must be passed. Then may frauds of every sort upon the revenue be committed, and every kind of illicit commerce be prosecuted with impunity. I trust the counsel in this case will not fail to enter an appeal. It is important that the questions I have decided should be reviewed, and the true construction of the law, ascertained and settled by an authority we must all obey. Let a decree of condemnation be entered."

Mr. William Finn, of Baltimore, an experienced fireman, has invented an ingenious machine called the Salamander Engine and Hose. It enables the engineer to carry the water hose into apartments of the houses on fire, which are otherwise inaccessible by reason of smoke, and thus to apply the water to the greatest advantage. The invention consists of a simple air pump, worked by two persons, in the same way as our ordinary suctions, but with more ease, four men or boys being sufficient. The object of this air pump is to propel through the "Salamander Hose" a current of fresh air sufficient to sustain animal life, in the midst of volumes of smoke. One extremity of the hose is fastened to the engine, and the other to a leather mask worn by the engineer. The mask is so constructed that the state of the fire may be ascertained through eye holes, while the eyes are protected from the smoke by the strong current of air which makes its escape through these holes. The hose is composed of spiral convolutions of wire, closely united, and covered first by a coat of gum elastic, which completely prevents the escape of the air; this is next covered by a coat of saddler's web, which renders it still more secure. The spiral form of the wire, which constitutes the body of the hose, gives it so great a firmness and solidity, that no violence short of a blow from a sledge hammer can destroy its integrity. And yet, although 15 fathoms long, it is so elastic as to be wrapped round a man's arm like a piece of cordage.—The machine has been pronounced by scientific gentlemen as fully adequate to its intended purpose.

The Drama.

Mr. Forrest has made his appearance again on our boards after an absence of four years. Since he first came out the Roscius of the *Philadelphia stage, his figure* and voice, *have greatly improved, and experience* now seems to have ripened his judgment into full maturity. Nothing could exceed the pleasure which was evinced at his masterly performance of Jaffier on Tuesday evening. A morning paper says, "If the hearty cheerings that accompanied the first scenes of his performance on that evening were in some measure due to the kindly feelings of his friends, it is certain that from the commencement of the third act, he made all admirers; the last scene of the fourth act was great indeed.—Mr. Forrest may claim an enviable station among the first Tragedians in our country."—He was announced to perform Rolla on Thursday evening but owing to the indisposition of two of the performers that play was postponed until last night. The theatre closes for the season, this evening, with the splendid romance of Undine, or the Spirit of the Waters.

A grand fancy ball, for the benefit of the Spanish and Italian refugees, is to be given at the Opera House, London, under the patronage of the royal family.

Two operas, 'The Barber of Seville,' and 'The Italian in Algiers,' have been performed at Gibraltar by amateurs, and with such success that a repetition of the performance was called for.

A new afterpiece, entitled "New Grand Romantic Fairy Tale," founded on Wieland's Oberon, was produced at the Drury Lane Theatre on the 27th March, for the entertainment of holiday critics, and received with the most rapturous applause.

It is stated in the London papers that Weber has received on various occasions upwards of fifty guineas an evening for his attendance at the concerts of the nobility. The two *Operas*, which are about to be produced at the winter Theatres, are totally distinct, both in their subject and design. That at Drury Lane Theatre is founded on Wieland's poem; the other is an adaptation, from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," of Shakspeare, the music of which, by Weber, is most highly spoken of. The copyright is said to have been already purchased at the price of 1000 guineas.

A London paper states that Mad. Pasta, after negotiations as long drawn and carefully cautious as if Kingdoms were at stake, is to have 2300*l.* for singing at the Opera a few nights at the end of the season; and we are told that the lady refused to budge from Paris till she be paid 1000*l.* down there, and have security for the 1300*l.* being lodged at her banker's in London. This, with her benefit guaranteed at 1000*l.* is only 280*l.* a night!!!

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The following account of Mrs. Siddons' first appearance at Dublin, is taken from an old paper:

"On Saturday, Mrs. Siddons, about whom all the world has been talking, exposed her beautiful adamantine, soft and lovely person, for the first time, at our Theatre, in the bewitching, melting, and all fearful character of Isabella. From the repeated panegyrics in the impartial London newspapers, we were taught to expect the sight of an heavenly angel: but how were we supernaturally surprised into the most awful joy at beholding a mortal Goddess. The house was crowded with hundreds more than it could hold, with thousands of admiring spectators, that went away without a sight. This extraordinary phenomenon of tragic excellence: this star of Melpomene! this comet of the stage! this sun of the firmament of the Muses! this moon of blank verse! this queen and princess of tears! this Donellan of the poisoned bowl! this empress of the pistol and dagger! this chaos of Shakspeare! this world of weeping clouds! this Juno of commanding aspect! this Terpsichore of the curtains and scenes! this Proserpine of fire and earthquake! this Katterfelto of wonders! exceeded expectation, went beyond belief, and soared above all the natural powers of description! she was nature itself! she was the very daisy, primrose, tuperose, sweet-briar, furze blossom, gilli-flower, wall-flower, cabflower, sarsnets and rosemary! In short, she was the bouquet of Parnassus! where expectation was raised so high, it was thought she would be injured by her appearance: but it was the audience who were injured; several fainted before the curtain drew up! but, when she came to the scene of parting with her wedding ring, ah! what a sight was there—the very fiddlers in the orchestra, 'albeit, unused to the melting mood,' blubbered like hungry children for their bread and butter; and when the bell rang for music between the acts, the tears ran from the bassoon-player's eyes in such plentiful showers, that they choaked the finger-stops, and made a spout of the instrument, poured in such torrents as the first fiddler's book, that not seeing the overture was in two sharps, the leader of the band actually played in one flat. But the sobs and sighs of the groaning audience, and the

noise of the corks drawn from their smelling bottles, prevented the mistakes between the flats and sharps being discovered. One hundred and nine ladies fainted! forty-six went into fits! and ninety-five had strong hysterics! The world will scarcely credit the truth, when they are told that fourteen children, five old women, one hundred tailors, two hundred printers, and six corporation men, two judges and seven lawyers, were actually drowned in the inundation of tears that flowed from the galleries, the slips, and the boxes, to increase the briny pond in the pit; the water was three feet deep, and the people that were obliged to stand upon the benches, were in that position up to their ancles in tears! An act of Parliament against her playing any more, will certainly pass."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondents must not suppose that they are forgotten—we shall take an opportunity of looking over the numerous articles on file and prepare such for publication possessing a degree of merit, and the remainder will be laid by for future consideration.

"Crito," "Montano," and "Alberto," have been received.

Enigmas by "Columbus"—original Rebuses by "Decius"—are ready for insertion.

Several solutions to questions and Rebuses have been sent us—the last of which from Baltimore have already appeared.

Remarks on the "Divinity and Humanity of Christ," were written for another paper; upon examining them, they are found to possess too much sectional feeling—we shall therefore deliver them into the hands they were intended for.

For ADVERTISEMENTS we refer to the SUPPLEMENT attached to the paper. This means has been adopted to prevent a great press of advertising favours from interfering with the hitherto miscellaneous character of our columns.—It is issued at considerable additional expense *without any extra charge to subscribers.*

Several errors escaped us in the Prices of Stocks last week. We have inserted them again as corrected for our paper by Mr. A. Benson.

It was some time since intimated that an Edition of Doctor Knox's work, called 'Elegant Extracts' would be put to press in Boston, under the editorial care and revision of Doctor James G. Percival, whose literary taste and poetical talents are well and advantageously known in this country.

A work so voluminous, containing at least 2400 pages of closely printed matter, would be more acceptable to the public, it was thought, in numbers of from 1 to 200 pages, than published in larger volumes or bound entire. The Elegant Extracts of the Reverend Vicesimus Knox are known and highly esteemed by many persons in this country, though we are not aware that there has ever been an American edition of this valuable compilation. The work, prepared with much taste and discrimination, has been considered in England as one of the most valuable acquisitions to a family library, or the desk of select schools—indeed, wherever the young resort for instruction or amusement, the 'Elegant Extracts' must be considered not only a welcome visitor, but a necessary permanent resident.

The Reverend Collator was eminently prepared to undertake the task of selecting for the literary palate or the mental appetite of youth—he had been long intimate with the facilities and means of improvement in the younger branches of society, having discharged the duties of head teacher in several of the public seminaries in England, as well as fulfilled the duties imposed upon him, by his connexion with Oxford University, a selection from the writings of Doctor Knox, might, with much propriety, be made under the title of 'Elegant Extracts.' We refer to these facts as affording the best *prima facia* evidence of the abilities of that divine, to form a work deserving the epithet of elegant; for we hold it a truth in literature that ability to execute is, in some instances, identified with a capacity of judging. "It was but to mark a few lines with a pencil," said Goldsmith, in referring to a compilation of poetry, "but twenty years had been spent in learning to make those marks correctly." But the 'Elegant Extracts' have real intrinsic merit, and the high estimation in which they are held, is ample proof of their excellence.

It is a work that will occupy with profit the time of any scholar—but it is pre-eminently calculated for those whose tastes is yet unformed—the best part of the best of English literature, of the best times, have been gleaned with skill and care, and the scholar, male or female, who is to have a single idea beyond the multiplication table, should store his mind, should improve his heart, with a careful perusal—a faithful study of "Knox's Extracts."

The first and second numbers of Doctor Percival's edition of this valuable work has just come to hand. They are a creditable sample of the whole, and in point of mechanical execution may compare with the most fortunate of our country's publications. The first No. is ornamented with a very well executed likeness of Doctor Knox, and contains a promise that every volume shall be preceded with an engraving of equal excellence, beside a vignette title page.

It is proper to mention, that in editing the work, Doctor Percival has undertaken to change certain articles of the original compiler which is thought to be less applicable to the taste and genius of American readers, and to substitute therefor others that cannot fail of being more acceptable to the greater portion of readers. We cordially recommend this edition of Elegant Extracts to the attention of our readers and the community in general, as being eminently calculated to improve the taste of the young and to mend their manners and improve their hearts.

It is the boast of the present age, that the people of it have awakened with honest zeal to the great subject of general diffusive education, as it was the reproach of the past times, that not merely were provisions for such blessings neglected, but, the very knowledge that general education was the means of independence, appeared to be unpossessed. We do not propose writing an essay upon the value of knowledge; we know, and all confess, that it is power in its most enviable sense—and the cause of the education of our youth has found advocates among those whose zeal and means for doing the good work with effect will not suffer the benefits to be lost. Our attention has been arrested within the past week, by the circular of the Board of Trustees of the Polytechnic and Scientific College about to be established in this city, for the instruction of the youth of Pennsylvania in English literature, the sciences, languages, and the liberal arts.

Without entering into the merits of the plan of education proposed by the Board of Trustees of this College, in reference to the priority of rank which they have assigned to the practical sciences over the dead languages, a preference the propriety of which is doubted by some, we cannot withhold our approbation from a plan of instruction that opens the door of the most valuable knowledge to a class of citizens, hitherto in a great measure deprived of its beneficial operations. We regard the efforts now making in Pennsylvania, towards enlightening the whole, as the general operation of the spirit of the times; it is no insulated effort to produce limited good by directing public consideration to a new and unconsidered means of usefulness, but the very wants of the many stimulating the philanthropic to the best and most practical course to produce their supply, and elevate the minds of the community by proper instruction to that standard of thought, which is so much admired in those who have longer enjoyed the privileges.

We may not always regard as the most perfect the schemes which are formed for correcting long existing evils—but when the general plan is correct and the ends proposed one so valuable, it is always best to sacrifice a trifling consideration to the great good, and throw the weight of encouragement where a short course of experience will correct the errors of theory and leave a beneficial and perfect practice.

We regard as most beneficial to the interests of society at large the establishment of schools, into which scholars of every class may be admitted, and where the knowledge that is to constitute a most valuable part of their future occupations, may be obtained in season to secure the advantages of a profession, and that too without an unnecessary sacrifice to studies, which can in no way prove beneficial to their future pursuits, which must interfere with the acquisition of a profession necessary to the respectable support, and which will be entirely forgotten in the valuable exercise of that profession.

There is scarcely a mechanic in our country that does not at times, feel the need of a further knowledge of the theory of practical sciences than he obtained in the course of primary instruction; he is sensible that such a knowledge would essentially promote the profit of business, by diminishing the time spent in plans, and referring to the use of a few moments calculation what he now has to obtain by experiments always expensive in trial and often unsatisfactory in their results.—The exertions of *individuals are now made* to prevent for the rising generation the inconveniences which the present experiences—these exertions must be seconded by those who best understand the value of the ends to be obtained, viz. by those who feel the necessity of the instruction which is proposed to impart—they must contribute to the means of their children's benefit, and they will find that a trifle placed in such a deposit will bring more to their offspring than the amount of long years of labor.

It is an admitted maxim of almost every species of economy "that knowledge is power." It is a self-evident fact that the mass of our population are artizans, whose means of support are in themselves, who cannot look to descending patrimonies to keep up for their families a state that distinguishes an opulent parent. There are those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow—this class of citizens, it is admitted on all hands, have hitherto not possessed those ample means of instruction which really belong to a majority of the people—yet it certainly must be acknowledged that the genius of our government, requires that where numbers are, there should be that species of power that can direct its physical force—this requisition will, with proper aid be most amply supplied by the patriotic, who will feel that what elevates the individual immediately benefitted by their exertions, will be equally productive of good to the community at large, as it is vain to look for a perfect whole, composed of defective parts.

The bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States, has been indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives, or, in other words, rejected, by a vote of 99 to 89. The National Journal remarks, that, although the original bill passed the House by a very large vote, it was impossible, it seems, to prevail on a majority of that body to agree to the Senate's amendment. We learn that many members voted against the indefinite postponement, who yet would not have agreed to the bill in its existing shape. If the motion had been taken on agreeing to the proposed amendment, the majority, in the negative, would doubtless have been much larger than that by which the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill making appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland Road, was taken up by the House of Representatives on Monday, and the appropriation blank filled with the sum of $45,000. A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, was negatived by yeas 42 and nays 109—a circumstance which leaves good ground to believe that the bill will yet pass.

The bill for a subscription of stock to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy, were both passed by the Senate, after a long debate, the former by a vote of 21 to 16, the latter by a vote of 24 to 12.

The Election for Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, has just taken place. There appears to have been very little concert of action in the election. Out of the twenty Members to be chosen from Boston, ten only received a majority of the votes, all of whom were on the Republican Ticket, so called. Among these ten we observe the name of G. W. Adams, the son of the President of the United States. Another election will have to be holden for the choice of the remaining ten.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.

We yesterday received the first number of a new paper established in Augusta, Geo. called the Georgia Courier. Its execution is very neat and its general appearance highly creditable. Its politics appear to be about semi-neutral, rather inclined to "the powers that be."

The 15th annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts commences on the 22d inst.

Mr. Coffin, the Boston Bard, has arrived in his native city, and published an address, which is sold for 20 cts. a piece at the bookstores.

Edward Russel who was convicted of murder in the second degree at the present oyer and terminer, in Killing James M'Afferty, was on the 12th inst. sentenced by Judge King to fifteen years imprisonment; one tenth part of that time to be confined in the solitary cells.

The Annual Sermon before the Education Society, was preached in the evening, at the Old Arch-street Church, by Mr. Engles.

Agreeably to the recommendation of Judge Van Ness, the claimants of 350 chests of tea, (Messrs. Lippincotts) have appealed from the decision of the District Court, to the judgment of the Circuit Court of the U. States.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convened on Thursday evening, in the Church on Washington Square. The meeting was opened with an appropriate sermon by Dr. Rowan, of New York.

The trial of Anderson Greene, a marine, indicted in the oyer and terminer, for the murder of Sergeant Clunet at the navy yard, is postponed until Monday next.

The packet boat Lady of the Lake is to run hereafter regular trips up the Schuylkill, between Norristown and this city.

We invite the special attention of the proper authorities to the condition of our streets generally. They are, in many parts, very offensive to health and comfort, and require to be more frequently and more effectually cleaned than they are.

A letter from the engineer of the Delaware and Hudson canal, dated at Kingston, 16th instant, says, "there are now employed on the line twenty five hundred men, and two hundred teams; and I should be pleased to see one thousand men more."

A publication in one of the city papers speaks in high terms of a newly invented machine for ironing and finishing hats. By its operation it is stated that hats are finished in one fourth the time usually employed, and without risk of injury to the hat.

The subscription in the city of Philadelphia in favour of the sufferers by the great fire in New Brunswick amounted to $2,531. Governor Douglass has acknowledged the receipt of the amount and has addressed letters on the subject to the Philadelphia Committee.

We learn that in addition to the general contribution of $2531 33, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in New Brunswick, the members of the Religious Society of Friends in this City, forwarded $2410, making the whole sum collected in Philadelphia for that purpose $4941 33.

The Canal Commissioners are about to meet in Harrisburg. It is said, that town is filled with persons seeking employment either as contractors or laborers upon the contemplated Canals.

At the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, held in the Borough of Reading from the 9th to the 11th inst. there were present Bishop White, 36 Clergymen and 57 Lay-Deputies.

The managers of the Alms House on Monday afternoon, elected Mrs. Martha Inslee, matron of the institution for the ensuing year.

Mr. Cooper's new novel, the "Prairie," is to be published shortly. It is said to equal any of his other works.

From a report of the Secretary of State to Congress the number of emigrants to the United States during the year ending 1st September, 1825, amounted to 13,361.

The Influenza is said to rage with much violence in some of the Western counties of Georgia. In one family, in Jasper county, there have been ten deaths.

The elegant steam boat Sun now conveys passengers between New York and Albany in one day and by day-light. The time occupied is about 13 hours.

The New York Canal is open the whole line. The riches of the western world will pour their superflux down the Hudson. In a short time the annual canal income will be a million of dollars.

Mr. Flagg, of Gardiner, Maine, has made, and introduced, into use, a family mill, at which a man or stout lad can grind, with a crank, two bushels of grain an hour. The mill is of the size of a common table, and costs thirty-five dollars.

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares, as an help either to forget them or overcome them.—But to be intemperate for the ease of one's mind, is to cure melancholy with madness.

A Mr. Motts, in Company with Mr. Barnhart, has planted a vineyard about two miles from Greensburg, in this state. The scions were obtained in York county and their appearance now is flattering.

The Richmond Compiler of Wednesday week says, that Mr. Randolph reached that city on Tuesday morning last, and set out in the evening for Roanoke, but was induced by the rain to return. It is said that he is making the most speedy arrangements to enable him to sail from New Castle for England, on the 20th instant.

Upwards of one thousand tons of shipping (including Steamboats) will this season be added to those which now navigate Lake Erie.

The claim of the State of Maryland, upon the national government for advances during the war, has been allowed, and $114,000 appropriated for its payment. The city of Baltimore is likely to share in this retribution.

The amount of the inventory of the personal Estate of the late CALEB BRINTON, of West Chester, Pa. exceeded three hundred thousand dollars!—35,000 of which were deposited in the Bank of Chester County.

An "*Invisible Lady*" is advertised for exhibition in Baltimore. Her habitation is a box about five feet long, and one foot square glass, so that the view of the spectator is clear all through it; it is suspended by a small rope, and perfectly insulated, from thence she answers any question put to her by the spectator. She will mention the form or colour of any thing presented to her. She whistles!

The best way to silence a talkative person is never to interrupt him. Do not snuff the candle, and it will go out of itself.

Mr. Johnson Verplanck offers for sale one half of the New York American newspaper establishment.

The St. Clairsville paper states, that there is a great demand for Laborers on the National Road, constructing in the State of Ohio, and that liberal wages are given.

The Quebec papers mention, that authority had been received to carry on the military works on Cape Diamond, and at the Isle aux Noix, on Lake Champlain.

Twenty thousand dollars has been added by a late act of New York, to the annual appropriation made to common schools—making now a total yearly appropriation of $100,000 for that object.

A young man calling himself William Smith, was arrested in Boston a day or two since for picking a gentleman's pocket at the Circus. He is from 20 to 23 years of age, light complexion, nose marked with small pox, thick and bushy hair, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, and says his father is a planter in Richmond, Va.

It is stated that professor Silliman intends writing an article on the subject of Rhode Island coal for the next number of his valuable journal.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis, on the 14th day of June next.

A letter from Mr. Topliff mentions that the thermometer in Boston, last Monday, at ten o'clock, stood at 94 in the shade.

A slip from the office of the Norfolk Beacon, dated on Monday morning last, informs that the United States frigate Macedonian, Captain Biddle, bound to the coast of Brazil, would drop down from the Navy Yard, on Tuesday.

The Lancaster Gazette says, an ingenious mechanic of that city has invented a machine for making cards. "It takes the wire from the coil, and finishes the card without touch of hands."

A Salem, Massachusetts, paper states, that there is not at present a single prisoner in the jail of that town. The keeper was never before without inmates.

Green peas were offered in the Alexandria, Delaware county, market on Saturday last, at the round sum of one dollar per peck.

At the late anniversary meeting, at New York, of the Society for ameliorating the condition (Christianizing) of the Jews, the discussions became so animated, that the Reverend Mr. Reed, of Charleston, proposed a prayer in order "to allay all angry and acrimonious feelings!"

The French ship L'Intimite had arrived at Port au Prince from Havre, bringing the remains of Louis Auguste Daumec, a distinguished member of the republic. His funeral obsequies were conducted with great ceremony, and attended by the civil and military officers, and by foreigners of distinction.

The York Recorder contains a notice of the death of Lieutenant John Koontz, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in consequence of a bayonet wound received in arresting a man during a military parade, agreeably to the order of his superior officer.

A man of the name of M'Clelland hung himself lately in Bowlingreen township, Ohio, with his plough-lines, without ever before having discovered any signs of insanity, or even of discontent, except what arose from a trifling affront he received at his brother's wedding, the day before the suicide was committed.

As an evidence of the frail and unsubstantial manner in which houses are erected in the city of N. York, the Mercantile Advertiser mentions as a fact, that a gentleman who has occupied, since the 1st of May, one of a block of new three story brick houses, which rent at a high price, in attempting to drive a nail into his wall to hang his hat upon, actually drove a brick into his neighbor's parlour!

Mr. John Randolph, arrived yesterday morning in this city, from the South, in the steam-boat. On his way up the river, the steam-boat passed the Packet Ship Alexander, under easy sail to New-castle, whence she is, to-day, to sail for Liverpool, and on board of which ship, it is understood, Mr. Randolph has taken his passage.

The New-York papers mention that the Committees in that city, taking up collections for the Jefferson fund, have been very successful.

By Divine permission, Dorothy Ripley will hold a meeting, at 10 o'clock on First Day morning next, at the Free Quakers Meeting House, S. W. corner of Arch and Fifth sts. she may not again have an opportunity, expecting shortly to return to England.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 18th ultimo, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. JOHN SMITH WARNER, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss MARGARET MASSEY, daughter of Lambert Keating, of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, to Miss MARY SEWELL, both of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D.D. Mr. BENJAMIN EVENS, Merchant, to Miss MARY ANN GILLIARD, daughter of Mr. John Gilliard, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Mr. William Broome, all of the city.

On Fourth-day, the 10th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Byberry, NATHAN T. KNIGHT, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, all of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. P. F. Mayer, Mr. BENJAMIN BARTRAM, of New York, to Mrs. ANN MILLER, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dewey, Mr. DAVID COWPLAND, to Miss ELLEN JASPER, both of this city.

On the 18th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer Mr. JOHN F. HELMS, to Miss LYDIA WEAD, both of Delaware county, Penn.

On Sunday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. S. Helfenstein, Mr. WILLIAM LONGAN, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of the late J. A. Nippes, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. THOMAS RHOADS, to Miss ANN, daughter of Mr. M. J. Letteboy, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM SANGRUM, to Miss MARY HARVY, both of this city.

On Friday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. PHILIP NICKELSON, to Miss ANN TOMLIN, of Cumberland county, New Jersey.

On Monday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. REUBEN JONES, to Miss LOUISA ANN SMITH, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. C. Pitman, Mr. GEORGE S. HARROLD, to Miss SARAH BAKER, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Mr. JOHN R. COMBES, Merchant, of this city, to Miss LOUISA MALVINA GIBERSON, daughter of the late William Giberson, of Washington city.

On the 20th of November last, by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, Mr. BARTON HUNTER, to Miss EUNICE W. daughter of Captain Robert Chambers, all of this city.

On Monday last, at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Berrian, Mr. THOMAS T. HOGG, of this city, to Miss ELIZA BURRY.

On Sunday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rooker, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, to Miss SARAH COLLADAY, all of Germantown.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Janeway, RICHARD NEVINS, to LOUISA MACALESTER, daughter of Charles Macalester, Esq. of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 14th inst. by Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. CHARLES LEVERING, to Miss SUSAN RICKSTINE, all of the N. Liberties.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 19th instant, Mr. DANIEL BASTIAN, a respectable inhabitant of the Lower Neck. His friends and the friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his late dwelling, sign of the Shepherdess, Moyamensing Road, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon.

On Friday, the 10th inst. ANN MOORE, in the 30th year of her age.

On Wednesday, Mrs. ELIZA WILSON, wife of Mr. Joseph Wilson, aged 29 years.

On Saturday afternoon, the 13th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELENORA BROOKS, wife of Captain Oliver Brooks, aged 28 years.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. ELIZA RICHARDSON, wife of Ross B. Richardson, aged 38 years.

On Monday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH NESBITT, wife of William Nesbitt, aged 44.

On Friday morning, the 12th inst. SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS, M. D. highly respected as a practitioner, and highly esteemed as a man.

On the 6th inst. after a tedious illness, Mr. CLEMENT B. BOWEN, formerly Sexton of St. James' Church.

On Thursday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. MARMADUKE MARTIN, of the District of Southwark.

On Monday afternoon last, Mrs. CATHARINE FRENO, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, JOHN ST. JOHN, in the 46th year of his age.

On Thursday evening last, SAMUEL HOFFMAN, in the 33d year of his age.

On Saturday last, about 2 o'clock, Mr. QUINCY MAYNARD, Engineer of the Steam-boat Susquehanna, one of the unfortunate sufferers by the explosion. He has left a wife and a large family of children to lament their irreparable loss.

On the 7th inst. ESTHER FELL, relict of Joseph Fell, of Upper Makefield, aged 60 years.

On the 10th of March last, at Callao, of a pulmonary affection, ASHETON V. HUMPHREYS, of this city, Purser in the U. S. Navy, and late of the U. S. ship Peacock.

On the 6th inst. in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pa. MARY ANN JONES, aged 24 years.

On Thursday, afternoon, the 11th inst. at his residence, on Capitol Hill, Washington City, Mr. DANIEL RAPINE, aged about fifty-eight years. Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Rapine was born near Germantown, Penn. by profession a bookseller.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	33	35	68
New-York,	41	37	78
Baltimore,	13	11	24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

May 13. Brig Mary, Wise, 70 days from Gibraltar, with mdze.

Schr. Lady Brooke, Knapp, 32 days from New Orleans, with mdze.

15. Ship Florian, Harrison, 7 days from Charleston, with cotton and rice.

Brig Columbian, Rugan, 16 days from Laguira, with mdze.

Brig Eliza, 20 days from Vera Cruz, with Cochineal, &c.

Schr. Sophia, Collinson, 19 days from Vera Cruz, with ballast.

17. Schr. Joseph Mead, Mead, 14 days St. Jago de Cuba, sugar, &c.

Ship Stranger, Dixon, 47 days from Gibraltar, with wine, fruit, &c.

Brig Cabassee Contee, Staples, 47 days from Malaga via Gibraltar, with wine and fruit.

18. Schr. Argo, Remington, 10 days from Havana, with coffee, &c.

Brig Mary Becket, Sandgran, 15 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with molasses, &c.

Schr. Volant, Meigher, 8 days from St. Catherines, with live oak and ship timber.

CLEARANCES.

13. Ship Juno, Wertens, for Amsterdam.
Brig Maine, Davis, for St. Johns, N. B.
Ketch George, Barclay, for West Indies.
Brig Maid, Cushing, for N. Orleans
Schr. Ceres, Miller, for Maracaibo.
Ship Carolinean, Hewes, for Charleston.
Schr. Fame, Silbert, for Maracaibo.
—— Charles, Gray, for West Indies.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1826.

PUBLIC STOCKS.		Prices Paid.	Present Prices.
LOANS.			
United States six per cent.	1815	$100	101 75
	1814	100	101 [illegible]
	1813	100	104 [illegible]
Do. five per cent. loan of	1820	100	104 [illegible]
Do.	1821	100	101 [illegible]
Do. four and a half per cent. loan		100	100 [illegible]
Do. three per cent.	do.	100	81 00
Pennsylvania five per cent.	do.	100	107 00
Philadelphia six per cent.	do.	100	107 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	105 00
Schuylkill Navigation six per cent.		100	107 00
Union Canal six per cent. loan		100	102 00
Masonic six per cent.	do.	100	110 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	105 00
BANK STOCKS.			
United States Bank		100	111 75
Bank of North America		400	410 00
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	402 00
Bank of Philadelphia		100	104 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank		50	56 00
Commercial Bank		50	49 00
Mechanics' Bank		25	44 00
Schuylkill Bank		25	33 50
Bank of the Northern Liberties		50	32
Bank of Southwark		50	52 00
Bank of Germantown		50	45 00
Bank of Camden		50	40 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.			
Pennsylvania		400	400 00
Philadelphia		100	118 00
North America		50	56 00
Union		50	60 00
Phœnix		50	70 00
Delaware		40	38 00
Marine		50	60 00
United States		25	23 00
Atlantic		50	40 00
American Fire Insurance		40	41 00
Pennsylvania Fire do.		30	30 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance		20	17 50
CANAL, TURNPIKE AND BRIDGE STOCKS.			
Union Canal—old stock		200	100 00
do. new stock		100	100 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares		50	43 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation		50	50 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		100	100 00
Lancaster Turnpike shares		200	200 00
Germantown do. do.		50	50 00
Frankford do. do.		100	80 00
Chestnut-hill and Willow Grove do.		100	60 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do.		50	50 00
EXCHANGE.			
Bills on London, 60 days,		110 per cent.	
Dominions		11 50	
Gold		3 prem.	
Spanish Dollars		1 prem.	

PUBLIC BOOK SALE.

THIS Afternoon, (Saturday 20th May,) at half past 2 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 87, Chestnut st. by order of the executors, a very valuable collection of Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Sale positive. Catalogues to be had now.

M. & S. THOMAS, *Auctioneers.*

may 20—1t

BUILDING SAND.

THE Builders and others are respectfully informed that the subscribers keep constantly on hand a large supply of PIER BAR, RED BANK BAR, AND RIVER SAND, which they will sell at the most reasonable prices, on Hamilton's Old Wharf, (first above the Drawbridge) on Leiper's wharf, (second below Callowhill) and on Sanders' street wharf, Kensington. Also, on Market street wharf and Vine street, Schuylkill.

ATKINSON, CLARK & ATKINSON.

N. B. This sand has no superior. [may 20—1f

Insolvent Court, June Term, 1826.

Worthy of Notice.

INSOLVENT Debtors' Bonds and final Petitions with all other Writings and business appertaining thereto executed in a legal, neat and proper manner, and their affairs closely attended to until discharged by the Honourable Court—for Three Dollars. Those persons who will be obliged to avail themselves of the next Court, and wish to have their papers drawn in a proper and legal manner will please to apply to

CHARLES P. LISLE,

No. 7, North Sixth street, directly over the Cedar Cooper's shop, or No. 230, South Front (west side) a few doors above Mead alley. may 20—1t

---

Nankin Matting Warehouse.

TEN THOUSAND Yards superior quality Nankin Matting, of different widths, from 4 to 7 quarters, for sale by the subscriber, on very low terms, either by the yard or quantity, being the largest and best one ever offered in this city. Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods.

JOSEPH J. SHARPLESS,

may 20—3t No. 14, South 2d and 3d sts.

Prompt Payment for Prizes.

LAST Week, CONINE had the pleasure of selling and on Monday morning had the pleasure of paying to Mr. William Exley, of this city, a share of the capital prize of $ 20,000 in the last Maryland State Lottery, (the name is given by permission.) Those who wish to follow the example are invited to call and secure chances in the Lotteries soon to be drawn—particularly the Union Canal Lottery, 2nd class, to be drawn on the 14th of June, 1826.

Tickets 5 dollars, Shares in proportion.

The drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, No. 2, will be received at

CONINE'S OFFICE,

No. 3 South Third street, this morning, where those holding tickets are invited to call and examine the same, and receive the cash for their prizes. may 20—1t

---

A Pleasant Summer Retreat.

A RURAL Residence in the vicinity of the City, erected for the accommodation of single Gentlemen, in separate apartments, to contribute that each apartment has an outward door, consequently they do not interfere the least one with another—Price Fifty Dollars per annum, payable in advance. The building is healthily and delightfully situated on the West side of the River Schuylkill, commanding a beautifully picturesque view of the adjacent country, through which the River is seen winding. To Gentlemen whose business confines them to the city from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M. it is presumed to be every thing that can be desired for an afternoon's recreation, being within 40 minutes walk of the State House. Board and lodging in a plain family way, if required. For cards of terms, apply to JAMES EARLE, Chestnut street, opposite the State House. may 20—1t

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TEETH.

ONE of the oldest Dentists says, "When the teeth are seen in a state of decay, they should be taken out at one moment, they should be out."

The above fact published with a mortification commonly commences on the sides of the teeth, and progresses inwardly, a considerable time before it can be seen outwardly—persons who are not Dentists, and the teeth cannot be examined by the file from growing one against another too soon. As health of body so materially depends on the preservation of the double grinders, all advice gratis. Teeth fixed in the mouth without giving pain; and as the circumstances of many young people are limited, particularly females, they will be duly considered to the advertiser's moderate charges.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

Office No. 171 Vine street, above Fifth street.

may 20—1f

THE MERRY TALES

Of One Grey Wise Man of Gotham, by the Author of John Bull in America, received and for sale at the Bookstores of J. G. & C. H. AUNER, No. 219 North Third four doors above Coxe's Hotel, and No. 335 Market, four doors below Ninth street.

A constant supply of Medical, Miscellaneous and School Books, with a great variety of Stationary at reduced prices.

Bookbinding in all its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on the most liberal terms. may 20—1f

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PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 12 Market street, a few doors above Second.

LEGHORN HATS, BY THE PACKAGE.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, will be sold 17 cases assorted Leghorn Hats. Particulars will be found in catalogues, which will be delivered on the morning of sale, when the hats will be opened for examination.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

WASHINGTON GRAYS.—Parade on Monday, the 29th inst. at Chase's, at half past 1 o'clock, P.M.

By order of Capt. CHILDS

may 20—1t* JOS. WORRELL, jr. First sergeant.

TO BOOKSELLERS.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for the following sheet of Thomson's edition of the Bible, printed by Jane Aitken, 1 vol. Vol. I. chp. 3 E. from the book of Joshua, Chap. XXIV. or for the 1st Vol. entire for exchange. Enquire at this office. may 20—1t

---

C. ADAMS,

WILL open an assortment of straw fine split and cottage Bonnets, on Saturday, the 20th of May.

may 20—1t*

Sunday Line for New York.

THE Steamboat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain M'Hose, will leave Market street wharf, Sunday morning next, at seven o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown; there take the cars and proceed to Amboy, which will be delivered on the morning of sale, when the lots will be opened for examination.

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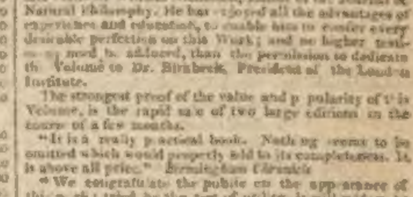

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The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, on the 17th inst.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute entertain a high opinion of the merits of a work now publishing by Messrs. Carey & Lea, entitled "The Operative Mechanic and British Mechanic, by John Nicholson," as a work containing much valuable information for Mechanics, and recommend it to the patronage of the members of the Institute. [may 20—6t*

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL SPEEDILY BE PUBLISHED,

BY H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, Philadelphia,

Illustrated with one hundred copper-plate engravings, of several hundred subjects,

THE OPERATIVE MECHANIC,

AND BRITISH MECHANIC;

EXHIBITING the actual Construction and Practical Uses of all Machinery and implements at present used in the Manufactories of Great Britain, with the real Prices as adapted to perfecting the Useful Arts and National Manufactures of every description. BY JOHN NICHOLSON, Civil Engineer. First American, from the Second London edition, with the addition of several important American Inventions.

This volume is designed to display, in a modest and cheap form, and in a concise and comprehensive manner, the actual state of scientific improvement as it is at present applied to the productive industry of the empire; and as the same knowledge already exists in Books, but as it is actually found in Workshops and Manufactories of the highest character. It will, therefore, convey every desirable information to the students and improvers in Mechanics and Manufactures, relative to Engines and Constructions particularly, and to all branches of the Metallic, Woollen, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Porcelain, and other important Manufactures.

Mr. Nicholson, the Author, is well known as a Practical Superintendent of Machinery, and as the son of the late eminent William Nicholson, Editor of the Journal of Natural Philosophy. He has enjoyed all the advantages of experience and education, to enable him to render every desirable perfection to this Work; and no higher testimony need be adduced, than the permission to dedicate the Volume to Dr. Birkbeck, President of the London Institute.

The strongest proof of the value and popularity of this Volume, is the rapid sale of two large editions in the course of a few months.

"It is a really practical book. Nothing seems to be omitted which would properly add to its completeness. It is above all price." *Birmingham Chronicle.*

"We congratulate the public on the appearance of this work: tried by the test of utility, it will seldom be our duty to bring a more valuable book before our readers."—*Leeds Intel.*

"Many works have been written on mechanics and machinery; but we have seen none on the same plan with this one, or deemed to be so very generally useful. From the excellent arrangement which is adopted, and the masterly manner in which the different articles are written, we are led step by step from the consideration of the simplest principles to the understanding of the most complicated and important machinery: and it is impossible to withhold our mite of praise either from the arrangement or the execution of the work. With this work at hand,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Dick, lend me a dollar or so—
When I borrow'd before, I paid it you know,
No, no, my dear Tom, I should be much to blame,
You deceiv'd me before, you may do it again.
Deceiv'd you, said Tom, I wonder how so,
I paid you again; quoth Dick, that I know;
When I lent you my money, 'twas gone (I believ'd,)
When you paid it again, I was really deceived,
Should I again lend you cash, I might think you would pay,
And again be deceived, so I'll bid you good day.

R. R. R.

At the schoolmaster's feast, Dr. Prosody rose,
And after a long speech reciting,
Says he, "for a toast the three R's I propose—
Hem! *Rithmatic, Reading,* and *Riting?*'

A ship at sea being short of provision it was agreed by the crew that half of them should die, hoping thereby that the other half should be saved. The crew consisted of thirty men—fifteen Turks and fifteen Christians. How shall the Captain place them, that by taking every ninth man all the Turks shall be thrown overboard, and the Christians preserved?

A KERRY WITNESS.

A few years since, at the Tralee Assizes, in Ireland, a hedge schoolmaster mounted the table as a witness. He could not speak English; Irish and Latin were the only languages with which he was acquainted. The lawyers, most of whom were ignorant of the one and had forgotten the other, hesitated about the mode of examination. At length Counsellor O'Connell, ever willing to distinguish himself, stepped forward, and expressed his readiness to interrogate the witness. "Quis es tu?" said the Counsellor, looking bigger than ever.—"Ego sumquod erat avus tuus, pauper pedagogus:—et tu es quod erat avus meus, divei stultus," replied the schoolmaster. "You may go down," said O'Connell in Irish to witness, having thus proved, to the entire satisfaction of the Court, his superior knowledge of languages!

For our own especial benefit, and that of our readers, who are equally learned in the Latin language, we have procured from a friendly schoolmaster a translation of the above dialogue between the counsellers and the witness, which here follows.

Who are you? I am what your grandfather was, a poor schoolmaster:—and you are what my grandfather was, a rich fool.

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

The Andersonian Society of Glasgow has purchased from M. Dolland the largest solar microscope that optician has ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a *gnat*, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a *moth*. These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteenth hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects: their crystallization, and the splendour of their colouring, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INSECTS.

It will be some satisfaction to those who are troubled with the buzzing and biting of flies, to learn that those blood-thirsty creatures suffer for their enormities by *apoplexy* and *convulsions*. Messrs. Kirby and Spence in their new work on Entymology, give some scientific accounts of the diseases to which insects are liable. We are happy to learn that spiders are troubled with the stone, and bees with tumours and the disentery. Ants are particularly subject to *vertigo*; wherefore we know not, unless by reason of their being *elevated* so very high from the ground. The *emerus pipens* (a species of fly) is so destitute of fortitude that it commits suicide; hanging itself by the proboscis. We wish the whole tribe of flies would follow such a Roman example. The book does not inform us to what disease musquitoes are liable—but we presume it must be the *gout*, from their high living; may they have a round number of spasms and twinges during the ensuing summer! we pray the medical faculty to leave them to their fate, and we entreat all those gentlemen who keep colchicum on their toilets, to see that their bottles be well corked. It would really be a gratifying sight to see a dissipated old musquitoe bolstered up in an arm chair, his claws wrapped in flannel, taking Wilson's tincture, every half hour, in atonement for his excesses!

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.

Numerous facts have been recorded of the half-reasoning powers of the elephant, particularly in its native regions; and though there is no doubt that a state of servitude and a removal to an ungenial clime are unfavorable for a display of its instincts and its energies, the following recent instance of its sagacity deserves to be recorded:

A sentinel belonging to the menagerie at Paris, anxious to discharge his duty, was extremely vigilant, every time he mounted guard near the elephants, to prevent the spectators from supplying them with casual food. This conduct was not much calculated to procure him the friendship of those sensible animals. The female, in particular, beheld him with a very jealous eye, and had several times endeavored to correct his officious interference, by besprinkling him with water from her trunk.

One day when a great number of people were collected to view the elephants, the opportunity seemed convenient for receiving, unnoticed, a small piece of bread; but the rigorous sentinel was then upon duty. The female, however, placed herself before him, watched all his gestures, and the moment he opened his mouth to give the usual admonition to the spectators, discharged a stream of water full in his face. A general laugh ensued; and the sentinel having wiped himself, stood a little on one side, and continued his vigilance. Soon after he had occasion to repeat his charge to the company, not to give any thing to the elephant; but no sooner had he uttered the words, than the female laid hold of his musket, twirled it round her trunk, trod it under foot, and did not restore it, till it was twisted into the form of a screw.

Whether this put a stop to his officiousness, we are not informed; but it probably taught him more caution at least.

MUTUAL ATTACHMENT BETWEEN A DOG AND A HORSE.

The late Mr. Thomas Walker, of Manchester, Eng. had a Dog, which was accustomed to be in the stable with two of his carriage horses, and to lay in a stall with one of them, to which he was particularly attached. The servant who took care of the horses, was ordered to go to Stockport, (which is distant about seven miles,) with one of the horses, and took the one above mentioned, (the favorite of the Dog) with him, and left the other with the Dog in the stable, being apprehensive lest the Dog, which was much valued by his master, should be lost upon the road. After the man and horse had been gone about an hour, some person coming accidentally into the stable, the Dog took the opportunity of quitting his confinement, and immediately set off in quest of his companion. The man, who had finished the business he was sent upon, was just leaving Stockport, when he was surprised to meet the Dog he had left in the stable, coming with great speed down the hill into the town, and seemed greatly rejoiced to meet with his friendly companion, whom he had followed so far by scent. The friendship between these animals was reciprocal—for the servant going one day to water the carriage horses at a large stone trough, which was then at one end of the exchange, the Dog he usually accompanying them, was attacked by a large Mastiff, and in danger of being much worried, when the horse, (his friend) which was led by the servant, with a halter, suddenly broke loose from him, and went to the place where the Dogs were fighting, and with a kick of one of his heels, struck the Mastiff from the other Dog clean into a cooper's cellar opposite; and having thus rescued his companion, returned quietly with him to drink at the conduit.

THE DANDY'S CREED.

I believe that a gentleman is any person with a tolerable suit of clothes, and a watch and snuff-box, in his pocket.

I believe that *honour* means standing fire well: that advice means an affront; and conviction a leaden pill.

I believe that adoration is only due to a fine woman, or her purse: and that a woman can keep one secret—namely, her age.

I believe that my character would be lost beyond redemption if I did not change my dress four times a day, bilk my schneider, wear a Petersham tie, and patronize Hoby for boots.

I believe that playing at *rouge et noir* is the only honourable way of getting a livelihood; that a man of honor never pays his tradesmen, because, "they are a pack of scoundrels;" and that *buying* goods means ordering them without the purpose of paying.

I believe that debt is a necessary evil.

I believe that the word *dress* means nakedness in females; that *husband* implies a person engaged to pay a woman's debts; that *economy* means pusillanimity; that a *coachman* is an accomplished nobleman; and that any person talking about decency is a *bore*.

I believe that there is not a cleverer or prettier fellow in the town than myself: and that as far as regards the women, I am altogether irresistible.

THE VIPPING MAN.

It happened one morning, whilst doctor Busby was at his desk, hearing a class, that a stone came suddenly through the window, and fell very near him; on which, knowing that some of the boys were without, despatched two of the larger boys of the class he was hearing to bring in the culprit, for whom he, in the mean time, took out his instrument of flagellation.

The boys being, however, unwilling to bring in their offending comrade, who was soon discovered, they laid their hands upon a meagre looking Frenchman, who happened to pass by at the time: they brought him in, and accused him of the trespass, upon which, without hearing what he had to say for himself, the doctor said, "Take him up;" and gave him just such a flogging as he would one of his own boys. The Frenchman, thinking it in vain to show his resentment for the unexpected chastisement he had received to a master surrounded by his scholars, and exposed to their hootings, indignantly retreated; but at the first coffee-house he came to, stopped, wrote the doctor a challenge, and sent it by a porter. Having read this *billet-doux*, he ordered in the messenger, on whose appearance, says the doctor again, "Take him up," and served him exactly as he had done his employer. It was now the porter's turn to be wrathful, who returned growling and swearing that the Frenchman should make him full amends for the treatment he had exposed him to; from whom, however, all the redress he got was a shrug of the shoulders, accompanied with the exclamation, "Ah, sure he be de *vipping* man: he *vip* me, *vip* you, and *vip* all de world."

Sir John Trollop built a stone steeple to his parish church; and in the church yard erected a statue of himself, and on it a hand pointing to the steeple and the other to the grave where he designed to be buried, on the pedestal of which was engraved this inscription:

This is the statue of John Trollop,
That caus'd yonder stones to roll up;
And when to Heaven God calls his soul up,
His body is to fill this hole up.

MR. LAURENS.

Of all the worthies of the American Revolution there was not one who was more remarkable for his peculiarities than Mr. Laurens.—He was a stern Republican, a man of the strictest probity, and who would not turn to the right or to the left to avoid responsibility. A few circumstances of his life are within the recollection of the writer as communicated by a cotemporary, and, for a considerable time, one of his official family.

Mr. Laurens was, for some time, the President of the Revolutionary Congress. It was his custom, every day, and within the day, to perform all the duties assigned him by the resolutions of the body over which he presided. Congress, at the time, consisted of but one House, and the President was the Executive officer of the Government. So great an economist was he of time, that, counting the hours he was employed during the sessions, he was engaged for sixteen hours in every day in the transaction of business. He wearied his clerks or secretaries, and would employ none but those who were willing to go through the same degree of labor as himself. He never kept any copy of his correspondence but the record of his office, which is to be seen at this time in the Department of State. His practice was to commence writing, and, as he wrote, he read off, by two or three words at a time, as he proceeded to his clerk, who copied into the book which became the record, and which was finished as soon as Mr. Laurens had completed his letter. The original, in his own hand writing, was then folded, and despatched to its destination.

Mr. Laurens took part against Silas Deane, considering him as a dishonest man. At that period, Deane had many friends in Congress who supported him, and Mr. Laurens became, in some measure, unpopular with that body. Not that his integrity or patriotism was doubted; but it was thought that he was unduly prejudiced against Deane. This induced him to resign the place of President, to which Mr. Jay succeeded. In the sequel, it appeared that Mr. Laurens was right as it regarded Deane, and full justice was done to his sagacity and firmness.

When Mr. Laurens was a prisoner in the tour of London, whither he had been conveyed, when taken on his passage to Holland, he maintained his dignity, and asserted the cause of his country with resolution. Indirect attempts were made to seduce him, or shake his fidelity to America, but he manfully resisted every approach to an overture of every kind. He had no secret friendships apart from the friends of American rights. On one occasion he had been invited to a supper in London, by an old acquaintance, whose inclinations to the British side of the question he suspected, and he refused to be treated. It was at a public hotel, and he would pay for himself, although informed that his bill was settled.

In earlier life, Mr. Laurens had been concerned in trade with a partner. After a long and close attention to the affairs of the counting house, he was desirous of making a short excursion into the country, which he communicated to his partner, who made some objections. Upon this, Mr. Laurens called the attention of his friend to the books, and demonstrated to him, that, for the preceding six months, he had performed more work in the counting-house, before breakfast every morning, than his partner had done in the course of the whole of each of the same days. This was a conclusive argument, and the objection was withdrawn.

Mr. Laurens always expressed a wish that, after his death, his body, instead of being buried, should be burnt, and left directions to that effect before he died, which were complied with. To those to whom the matter is not indifferent, it might seem a more acceptable method of dissolution, that the corpse should be consumed by fire, than left to slow decay or corruption, accessible to the cold and slimy worm of the earth.

This gentleman seems to have been among the most sincere of mankind. He was frank to an excess; and valued truth and honesty as the first of virtues. From first to last, his entire soul was with his country.—What an interesting volume might be formed of recollections of the traits of character of eminent men of the revolution. They would be read with infinitely greater eagerness than historical details of operations which conduced to our independence. They would sink deeply into the youthful mind, and excite an emulation that would not fail to be useful in every generation. A school-book of this description would be sure of success. It would serve in lieu of traditional tales, of which the nations of Europe have more than the people of the United States.

WILLIAM PENN ON MARRIAGE.

Do thou be wise; prefer the person before money, virtue before beauty, the mind before the body; then thou hast a wife, a friend, a companion, a second self, one that bears an equal share with thee in all thy toils and troubles.

ACROSTIC.

Ere the first dawning of the tragic art
Drove full conviction to the willing heart,
Man scarcely knew the power of human skill,
Untaught, as yet, to sway the sovereign will.
Now, by the force of mimic art we see
Dark scenes unfolded, fraught with mystery;
Kept in our view, the varied passions show
E'en as a glass, resulting joy or woe,
And as a mirror, paints unto our eyes,
Not only ills, but whence those ills arise.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel,		80 a 90.
Rye,	"	70 a 72.
Corn,		75 a 78.
do. South,		72 a 75.
Barley,		70 a 72.
Oats,		48 a 50.
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.		$4 00 a 4 25
Rye,	"	$3 12½ a 3 25
Corn Meal,		$3 50
Hams, Jersey and others,		8 a 10
Feathers,		34 a 35.
Fish, Mackerel, No. 1,		$5 00 a 5 25
No. 2,		$4 00 a 4 25
No. 3,		$2 25 a 2 75
Plaster of Paris, sales at per ton,		$5 00
Pork, Jersey, and Pa.		$11 50
Salt, Liverpool, fine, bush.		40 a —
Turks Island,		52 a —
Liverpool, ground,		50 a —

LIST OF AGENTS.

The Gentlemen whose names are contained in the annexed list, are agents and correspondents to the Saturday Evening Post, and will oblige the publishers by attending to the business connected with this establishment, which may occur in their respective places of residence.

Louis A. Godey, 142 Broadway, George M. Bourne,	N. York.
Wm. T. Vreedenburg,	Ithaca, "
Henry Paxson,	Trenton, N. J.
Job Smith,	Mount Holly, N. J.
Ellis Stokes, John West,	Moorestown, "
Jacob Roberts,	Haddonfield, "
John G. Mason,	Salem, "
T. C. Budd,	P. Elizabeth, "
J. Bessonett, Esq. P. M.	Bristol, Penn.
Job Rulon,	Chester, "
Jas. Peacock, Esq. P.M.	Harrisburg "
J. B. Myres,	Lancaster, "
R. C. Stockton,	Pittsburg, "
Samuel Bailie, Esq. P. M.	Marietta, "
David Walton, Esq. P. M.	Londongrove, "
Henry Ebner & Co.	Allentown, "
E. Schofield, Esq. P. M.	Lancaster, Ohio.
Elam P. Langdon,	Cincinnati, "
James Holmes,	Murfreesboro' Ten.
S. H. Bullen,	Louisville, Kent'y.
Johnson Armstrong,	Maysville, "
Ingram & Reily,	St. Louis, Missouri
Charles M'Micken,	St. Francisville, La.
B. Lundy, Editor Genius U. Emancipation,	Baltimore, Md.
P. Granger,	Centreville, "
J. N. Gildersleve, Esq. P. M.	Canterbury, Del.
Thomas Spackman,	Wilmington, "
Samuel Daugherty,	New-Castle, "
D. C. Lockwood,	Smyrna, "
William Willson, Esq.	Lexington, Va.
William G. Smith,	Eastville, "
J. P. Thornton, Esq. P. M.	Camden, S. C.

The Casket,

Or Flowers of
LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT,

CONTINUES to be published by Atkinson & Alexander, *back of No. 33 Market street.* It contains 32 pages, Royal octavo, and is printed on superior white paper, at the *low price* of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Each number is accompanied with a cover, and table of contents, and at the end of the year there will be added to the work, a handsome Title Page and Index. Subscriptions are received at the book stores of A. R. Poole, No. 69 Chesnut street, Isaac Pugh, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets, Joseph M'Dowell, No. 23 Market street, and Philip Price, No. 71 Market street. april 29—tf

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards, N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

Proposals for Publishing

BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ELIAS HICKS and Anna Braithwaite's Sermons. It is proposed to publish by subscription, four Sermons preached by Elias Hicks in his late visit to New-York in February last. Also, two Discourses preached by Anna Braithwaite in Friend's Meeting House in New York, December 18, 1825, and March 12, 1826.

The work will contain about 100 pages, corresponding in size and quality, and suitable to be bound with Elias and Edward Hicks' Sermons, published by J. V. Seaman. It will be furnished to subscribers at fifty cents, and will be put to press as soon as the subscription will defray the expense of publication; should a sufficient number be subscribed for immediately, it will be published and ready for delivery to subscribers about the first of June next.

Subscriptions received by Joseph Sharpless, No. 11, N. Fourth st. april 29—tf

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 13 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Engles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $3.

N. B. The lessons at his School Room in the Franklin Academy, are from 2 o'clock, P. M. until 10. jan 7—3m

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

April 1—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 96 North Third street,

200 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,	
100 do. Egg White	do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper,	
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,	
150 do. Manie Paper,	
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds,	
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.	
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.	
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.	

, The highest price given for rags. aug 19—tf

LEGHORN HATS.

THE subscriber having received an extensive assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn, Manilla, Bermuda, Palm leaf, Straw and Chip Hats, which will be sold wholesale or retail at low prices.

N. B. Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. WARD,

No. 42 Market, South side, a few doors below Second st. march 25—6m

FARE REDUCED TO $3.

THROUGH IN ELEVEN HOURS

To New York,

Via Bordentown and Washington,

TWENTY FOUR MILES LAND CARRIAGE.

The Steam-boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Z. W. Kellum, will leave the first Wharf above Market street, every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J, there take the Steam-boat AETNA Captain S. C. Sutton, and arrive in New-York by 5 o'clock the same day.—Fare through THREE DOLLARS.

The Boats have been completely fitted up, and an additional number of superior new Coaches added to the Line. The roads are in fine order, and every attention will be paid to accommodate the public, and merit a share of their patronage. For seats, apply at No. 15, Market-street, No. 23, South Third-street, or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Market-street Wharf.

, All baggage at the risque of the owners.

BAILEY, LYON, WARD & Co.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1826. *Proprietors.*

CAPITAL PRIZES

of $50,000, 30,000, 25,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, &c. &c. may be had in some of the Golden Schemes soon to be drawn, by speedy application at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

april 22—tf

LACE SCISSORS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Ship Marion, an assortment of superior Scissors with Ladies christian names, Lace Scissors, &c. &c. Also, an elegant variety of Pen Knives, all warranted.

A. R. POOLE,

april 22—tf No 96 Chesnut street.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, three or four first rate Venitian Blind Makers; to such persons will be given constant employment and liberal wages, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,

april 8—tf S. E. corner of Pine and Second sts.

BEDSTEADS.

THE Subscribers have on hand 400 BEDSTEADS of various qualities, such as high posts, Field posts, &c. The articles will be sold lower than they can be purchased at any Auction Store in the city, on application to BARTLESON & HARMER.

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

april 8—tf

2D HAND PRINTING PRESSES

FOR SALE, a 2d hand Ramage Press Medium size, but has worked a royal form. It is in good order, and nearly as good as new—price $110.

TO JOB PRINTERS.

A very elegant and complete Demy Ramage PRESS, price $215 cash. Apply to J. HOWE,

ap 22—tf Corner of Crown and Callowhill-streets.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-second Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 14th day of June next.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
2	3,280	6,560
15	1,000	15,000
15	500	7,500
21	100	2,100
52	50	2,600
104	20	2,080
1,300	10	13,000
10,608	5	53,040

In this Scheme, composed of sixty numbers, by ternary combination, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 35 prizes with three of the drawn Nos. on each—1456 each with two of the drawn Nos. on—and 10,608 each with one of the drawn Nos. on.

To determine the fate of the 34,320 tickets in the Scheme, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be placed in the wheel on the day of the drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of $20,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th 10,000

6th, 7th and 8th 5,000

Those two having on them the 5th, 6th and 8th, or the 5th, 7th and 8th, each, 3,280

Those fifteen having on them the 2d, 4th and 6th—2d, 4th and 7th—2d, 4th and 8th—2d, 5th and 6th—2d, 5th and 7th—2d, 5th and 8th—2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 6th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 7th and 8th—5th, 6th and 7th, each 1,000

Those fifteen having on them the 2d, 3d and 5th—2d, 3d and 6th—2d, 3d and 7th—2d, 3d and 8th—2d, 4th and 5th—2d, 4th and 6th—2d, 4th and 7th—2d, 4th and 8th—3d, 5th and 6th—3d, 5th and 7th—3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 6th and 7th—3d, 6th and 8th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 6th, each 500

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, being 31, each 100

Those 32 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, each 50

Those 104 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 4th and 5th, or the 5th and 6th, each 20

All others, being 1300, having any other two of the drawn numbers on them, each 10

And all others, being 10,508, with any one of the drawn numbers on, each 5

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

may 6—tf

To Manufacturers and others.

FOR Sale or Rent, that large well built brick building situate on Sash Hill, now used as a Steam Engine Manufactory. It is well calculated for any kind of a manufacturing establishment, there being now connected and firmly put up, within the said establishment, a new and excellent Steam Engine, in complete running order, of twelve horse power or more. The said building has a front of more than 30 feet upon Fairview street, 60 feet deep, exclusive of the Engine room and a neat counting room. The lot on which it stands is 100 feet wide by 80 deep fronting three streets, Fairview, Hamilton and Schuylkill Sixth. Attached to the above property is a neat two story brick dwelling house, with a fine garden extending back the whole depth of the lot. The Engine will be disposed of apart from the said property, or to suit purchasers. The above property is worth the attention of those desirous of purchasing, as the conditions of sale will be made reasonable. For further particulars relating to this property please to call and examine for yourselves.

JONATHAN COFFLE,

No. 202 Vine street, second door above Eighth.

april 29—6t

Smithing Continued.—J. Coffee,

STILL continues the Smithing Business, at the old stand, corner of the Ridge Road and Vine street, where may be had every kind of wrought iron work made to order and in the best manner, at fair prices. From the superiority of work and the prompt attention to business, that has distinguished the late firm of CLARK & COFFEE, he still hopes to receive that patronage which his attention to business merits.

april 22—6t

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Consumptions.

THE uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle given by those of respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1822, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March, 1824, by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the public, as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs. NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, November 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means, in the hands of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time, so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.)

Ashford, Sept. 21, 1824.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 110 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 219 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 224 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Pa.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States

do. 24—1y

Cheap Shoes of a Good Quality.

800 pair Men's wax Shoes,
400 do Boy's do do
600 do Men's fine do do
300 do do wax Monroe Boots,
700 do do kip Monroe boots,
300 do do corduvan do. do.
1000 do boy's wax do. do.
400 do Women's leather welts,
300 do do do pumps,
200 do do morocco welts,
300 do seio do pumps,
600 do do do and leather Boots,
250 do Misses do and do do
800 do Women's vulencia and lasting pumps,
1200 do Children's Boots of all descriptions.

Together with a variety of other kinds. The whole of which will be sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, at the very lowest prices for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS,

No. 253 Market street, five doors below Eighth street. march 18—3m

DOMESTIC CARPETING.

A QUANTITY of Domestic Carpeting for sale. N. B. Customers Weaving done as usual upon reasonable terms, by GEORGE MILLER,

may 6—tf* No. 100 N. Fifth, near Race street.

REMOVAL.

T. B. SPARGELLA has removed from No. 68 to No. 70 N. Second street, and offers for sale, a fresh assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods, at a small advance on the Auction prices. may 6—3t

BUILDING SAND.

THE Builders and others are respectfully informed that the subscribers keeps constantly on hand a supply of Pier Bar, Red Rock Bar, and Reeves' Bar SAND which they will dispose of at the most reasonable prices, on Hamilton's Old Wharf, (first above the Drawbridge,) and on Lesper's Wharf, Second below Callowhill.

Having obtained Deeds for the Pier Bar, Reeves's Bar, Red Rock Bar, and Eagle Point Bar, from the Council of the state of New Jersey, the subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing thereon.

CLARK & ATKINSON.

april 22—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Hellerman, of Roxborough township, in the county of Philadelphia, late deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated, to

GEORGE HELLERMAN, or } Administrators.
SAMUEL PEEKY, }

april 29—4t*

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 32 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

TO THE AFFLICTED.

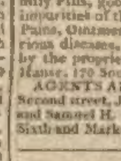
JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street; Samuel Hance, 170 South Second st. Philadelphia.

AGENTS APPOINTED.—Samuel Hance, No. 170 S. Second street, Joseph Tacy, No. 124 North Second street, and Samuel H. Reed, South East corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

SUPERIOR

SOUCHONG TEAS,

IN BOXES—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.



THE Subscriber having purchased a quantity of John Field's stock of Souchong TEAS, of the first quality, in boxes, suitable for families, offers them for sale, at reduced prices. Retailers may also be supplied at the wholesale price. He has also on hand a variety of GREEN TEAS, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson skin, all of the first quality—together with Loaf and Lump Sugar, Java Coffee, Boston Chocolate, &c.

J. WATERMAN,

3d mo 11—tf No. 92 South Fifth street.

PAPER-HANGINGS,

NEW PATTERNS.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Paper Hanging Warehouse, No. 31 South Third street, a great variety of Paper-Hangings of entirely New Patterns, on variegated and plain Satin, and on new grounds of superior manufacture, with velvet and plain Borders to suit, which he will sell at the most moderate prices.

Competent Paper-Hangers always in attendance to put up the same, (if wanted,) under the superintendance of JOHN VAN METER.

A. F. HUMPHREYS,

No. 31 South Third street.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

april 29—4t

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office at No. 71 Market street a few doors above Second street, and having employed several good workmen, will be enabled to execute work in the best manner with despatch, on the lowest terms.

An Apprentice to the above business will be taken.—A lad from the country, about 14 years of age who can be well recommended, will be preferred. ap 1—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 14—tf

ITS ALL A CHANCE.

Who wants a prize a chance should try,
For chance they say is all;
Then as you pass our office by,
Suppose you make a call.

If luck is all, then why may you
Not be the one to pick it,
And rise to fame and fortune too
Just by a single ticket?

Now if our maxim you approve,
Why should you longer wait?
Suppose at once you onward move
To Fourth street, Number 8.

South Fourth, observe's the Golden way
Where solid wealth uprises—
And rays of luck in bright array,
Shine forth in SPLENDID PRIZES.

There heavy hearts are render'd light,
Warm'd by the smiles of fate;
Then early call, at noon, or night,
In Fourth street, Number 8.

For lucky numbers in the next Lottery apply at No. 8 South Fourth street, of

W. LEVIS & CO.

Who keep Managers' shares for those who choose them. may 13—tf

FOR HIGH PRIZES

Apply at Jones', N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.

NO. 27320, the Capital prize of $15,000 in the Odd and Even Lottery, drawn in Baltimore, was sold to a farmer near Frankford, on the 8th inst. at JONES' Fortunate Office, N. E. corner Chesnut and Fourth sts.

, Orders from the country, enclosing the Cash for Tickets will be promptly attended to. There are several valuable Lotteries to be drawn in a few days.

Tickets and Shares may be had at JONES' Fortunate Office, N. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.—Where have been sold the following Prizes:—Combination 5, 19, 20, a prize of $5,000 dollars,; 36, 8, 9, a prize of 10,000; 16, 27, 28, a prize of 3000; 18, 6, 26, a prize of 4000; 23, 31, 6, a prize of 2800, sold October 7; 02, 15, 22, a prize of 1936. Besides a large number of 500, 50s, 200, &c. &c. may 13—tf

La Fayette Lucky Lottery Office!!!

AGAIN says fortune, "as was predicted," the 20,000 Dollars, the highest prize in this Lottery was sold by KENNEDY & Co. to a worthy hat post setter, but now, thanks to the La Fayette office, he can

"Rat his meal in peace, and rest
Shake under the visit of these dreadful dons."

This makes the third Capital Prize Kennedy has sold lately, the 20,000 dollars which he sold and paid, in another Class of the Union Canal was paid to a worthy citizen—the 15,000 dollars which he sold consequently to that, went to the pocket of a respectable and necessitous citizen, who drew it with the first ticket he ever bought—and the 10,000 which he sold yesterday and the share of the 10,000 dollars, besides the 5,000 dollar prize, all of which he has paid "helps to thicken the proofs which demonstrate," that the La Fayette Office, if there is any thing in luck, is the only place where fortune raises her standard.

KENNEDY & Co. are determined to sell the next 20,000 dollars of the Union Canal Lottery, 22d Class. They invite all who choose to adventure to step at their S. E. where they will meet with the most accommodating attention.

KENNEDY & CO.

Proprietors of the La Fayette Lucky Lottery Office, No. 45 south Third street, Philadelphia.

We understand that the 20,000 dollars in the Odd & Even Lottery was sold at this really lucky office. This is the second capital prize sold within a week by Kennedy & Co. N B. No. 27,320 drew the 15,000.

may 13—tf

GIBB'S ETERNALLY!!

THE Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, drew the 10th inst.

No. 17,320,	the capital prize of	$15,